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Cambria Freeman.

JAS. C. HASSON, Editor and Proprietor.

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BARBARIC WARFARE.

A Civilized Community That Gave Scalp Bounties.

Maine's Historic Old Forts and Their Former Prominence—Historic Fort Western Now a Modern Tenement.

In Augusta, Me., on the east side of the Kennebec river stands a building called Fort Western, which is one hundred and thirty-nine years old, and built on the same point of land where once stood the famous New Plymouth trading house in 1628. At Windsor, Me., near Waterville, according to the Boston Herald, can be seen another—Fort Halifax—erected the same year, both silent and eloquent reminders of ye olden days of bitter strife and struggle.

The first Maine fort—Fort St. George—was erected in 1607, and followed by Forts Richmond, Shirley, George and others, around which cluster historical events of thrilling interest.

In 1754 Gov. Shirley was informed that the French were building a fort at a noted carrying place of the Indians on the head waters of the Kennebec, and he commissioned Capt. North, of the fort at Pemaquid, and Lieut. Fletcher, of St. George's fort, to start with a sufficient armed guard and request any chief officer thus engaged to remove from the ground with his soldiers, as being within the jurisdiction of his majesty the king of Great Britain. The same month a party of sixty Indians, supposed to be spies, appeared at Fort Richmond, and were insulting and threatening.

The French were active in persuading the Indians to prevent further settlement on the river, promising favor to those who would unite with them, and threatening vengeance on all who should interpose between the Indians and the English. In the emergency which thus arose, the general court decided that the French should at all events be prevented from making any settlements on the river or at the carrying places at its head, and as the Richmond fort was in a precarious state it was demolished and a new one built at Teconnet and named Fort Halifax.

September 3 it was garrisoned by one hundred men under command of Capt. W. Lithgow. During the building of this fort, a committee of the Plymouth company was engaged in erecting a fort on the east side of Augusta, to be called Fort Western. The main building, which is the one that still remains, is one hundred feet long, thirty-six feet wide and sixteen feet high, and is built of timber, making solid walls twelve inches thick. A road was then made between Forts Halifax and Western, and was the first military road constructed in Maine.

In the fall of 1754 a message was sent the governor from Fort Halifax, stating that the Indians had fallen upon a party of six of the garrison, sent out to draw logs, and killed one man and captured four others, one only escaping to the fort. This act of barbarity and treachery on the part of the Indians, together with the information that the French, with the Indians, were preparing to make an attack upon the forts, necessitated the reenforcement of the garrison, and four hundred and sixty men were detailed from the independent companies, to be held in readiness to immediately march to the relief of the forts on the first approach of the enemy.

The French and Indian war was finally declared the following year, and large inducements were offered to volunteer companies of recruits to take part. Two hundred dollars was promised for every Indian scalp, and two hundred and fifty dollars for each captive. To individuals, one hundred dollars for a scalp and one hundred and ten dollars for a captive.

Particular attention was paid to the defense to the eastern frontier. Companies of scouts were established along the seacoast from Saco to St. George's, and Forts Western and Halifax were garrisoned with eighty men and well supplied with stores. The forts between the Kennebec and St. George's were also put in a state of defense, and the friendship of the Tarratin Indians cultivated. But their bitter rancor was aroused when James Cargill, of Newcastle, received a commission to raise a company of scouts, who on the first day of July made an excursion for the purpose of obtaining the government price for scalps. When near Owls Head a party of Tarratin Indian hunters were discovered. Without stopping to inquire whether they were friends or enemies, they were deliberately shot and their scalps secured. On their return they met Margaret Moxa, a friendly squaw, with her child. A volley was fired upon them, killing mother and child. Cargill was apprehended and tried on charge of murder, but discharged after a confinement of two years.

The war ended in 1759, when the Indians, deserted by their French allies, proposed peace.

Fort Western is now familarly termed the "old fort," and years ago was converted into a tenement house. Despite these modern changes, the structure still bears many of its old characteristics, and even to the casual observer bears the evidences of its early and stirring history.

The French in Dahomey.

It is a curious feature of the French foreign legion, which has been doing some hard fighting in Dahomey, that it is composed of social outcasts from all parts of Europe. Men who have held prominent positions in the German, Italian and other armies, but who have been cashiered for various offenses, may be found serving as privates in the legion. The discipline is remarkably severe and the men are notorious as desperate fighters whose courage has been proved in many campaigns. Anyone who loves fighting may get his fill in the legion, as it is called upon more frequently than any other branch of the French military service and the work is always dangerous.

An Australian Sea Serpent.

The latest sea serpent story is from Australia. Two men recently made affidavit at Liverpool, New South Wales, that they had seen in the tall sedge grass near that place an enormous serpent. They declared that to the best of their knowledge and belief it was between forty-five and fifty feet in length, and "as large in circumference as a common salt barrel."

WOMEN'S FADS.

One of Them Is a Mania for Hiding Things from Burglars.

Every woman is possessed of some mania in a mild form, which, however, is of as pronounced a type, though less aggressive, as that which has sent many a poor mortal to the insane asylum. The New York Commercial Advertiser claims that this is no rash statement, but merely a study from actual life. Take in your own family, for instance: Do you not say: "Jessie or Belle or Susie is absolutely crazy on such and such a subject?" And though the topics vary with the women the dementia is not lessened one whit thereby. Look at the number of feminine care-takers who have a passion for hiding away their possessions, and so carefully do they put them out of sight that they themselves forget where the place is when it comes time to find them. Those people would indignantly resent any insinuation as to their sanity, but does it seem possible that well-balanced minds will stow away a gold thimble or a roll of bills in a pair of rolled-up stockings, or put jewelry or cash in the scrap basket or the grate, and then, in less than twenty-four hours, give the stockings away to a blind beggar, sell the contents of the basket to the ragman and light a cozy fire in the grate right on top of the most cherished possessions? Yet this is done every day, if the papers speak the truth; and who would have the boldness to doubt the statements of the press? Then again there are women so morbidly afraid of robbers that it becomes a mania with them, and every night a search begins under beds and into dark closets, which, if successful in its object, would turn their hair gray in one night. When bedtime comes they load themselves down with the family silver, which they carry up to their sleeping apartments; every window is not only bolted, but tin pans are set at such angles that a burglar's breath would knock them over and thus throw the timid creatures upstairs into violent hysterics, instead of putting them on guard against the intruders, as is the intention of the wobbly kitchen utensil. Some women have a mania for bargains and own yards and yards of remnants in lengths and colors that are simply useless, yet which, because of their craze, they could not possibly resist buying. These are but a few instances, but hundreds of others could be cited, and certain it is that though the writer and the reader of these lines think themselves quite sane on every point there is some flaw in their mental armor that their friends could probably dilate upon for hours.

OIL IN RUSSIA AND PERSIA.

Darius Appears to Have Been the First Standard Oil Magnate.

In Athens, writes F. B. Sanborn to the Boston Advertiser, I met a gentleman not long since at the Caspian sea, near which Russian lake there have been extensive oil wells of the czar's subjects, all dug and to some extent worked by Americans. He tells me that now the American competition in petroleum is so great that the Russian oil no longer commands a living price, and that the business is greatly depressed in that part of the Russian empire. Mentioning to him the English story that the petroleum of that region had poisoned the waters of tne river Volga, so that the fish are all dying, he told me that could hardly be, since the Caspian sea abounds in excellent fish and yet is covered with oil, so that a person bathing in it, as he did, finds himself anointed with petroleum on coming out. He said that the fine Russian steamers on the Caspian have their engines run with oil from the wells near Baku, which is the "oil city" of Asiatic Russia.

Herodotus of Halicarnassus speaks of oil wells in ancient Persia, near which, at a good distance from Susa, the Persian king settled the colony of conquered Eretrians from the island of Euboea, whom he carried off in 450 B. C., just before the battle of Marathon. Ardericca is the name of that oil city, and Herodotus says it produced three things—salt, asphalt and oil—all from the same well—whence they were drawn with a sweep and bucket, as the old-fashioned Yankees still draw water—and as it is drawn in Greece, when the people are ingenious enough to have a well sweep, and keep it in repair, which is not always the case. The heaviest salt and asphalt hardened and separated, while the lighter oil was collected in tubs and pails and tanks. So that Darius, the great king, was at the head of the Standard Oil company of which history makes mention—unless Hebrew or Egyptian chronicles have something more ancient to offer.

Daughter of the Regiment.

Some of the romantic events set forth in Donizetti's opera, "The Daughter of the Regiment," are paralleled in a story from St. Petersburg. In one of Russia's little wars against troublesome tribes some twenty years ago the soldiers of the Kekholmsky regiment found on the battlefield after an engagement the body of a woman with a little girl baby clasped in her arms. The child was adopted by the regiment and named Maria Kekholmskaya. She was educated at the expense of the regiment, has always lived with it and has been in every sense the daughter of the regiment. Some little me ago Lieut. Schlemmer, of the Tzumsky dragoons, fell in love with the young woman. He proposed, and the whole regiment, acting as her father, considered his proposal, investigated his character and received testimonials from his brother officers. He was graciously accepted, and the couple are to be wedded shortly with interesting ceremony that befits the character of the case.

What the Indians Think.

There is something for the "native American" stock to reflect upon, says the Worcester Spy, in the remarks of one of the Indian girls from the Carlisle Indian school, which was represented by three hundred and twenty-two pupils in the great parade of school children in New York this week. This girl had been taking in the sights of the metropolis with others in charge of a white teacher. They had been down to Ellis island to witness the landing of some emigrants, and after witnessing for awhile this great horde of foreigners who were crowding ashore, this Carlisle girl remarked to her white teacher: "Your people drove us out centuries ago. Now these people are coming to drive you out. If you don't stop them you will be in a few centuries what my people are now."

A MOUNTAIN OF BARK.

An Immense Pile of Waste That Cannot Be Utilized.

A few miles from Mannheim, New York, there is a village supported entirely by its vast manufactory for changing the cinchona bark into the quinine of commerce. Several other medicinal extracts besides quinine are got from the bark, but after it is put to every possible use there remains a substance, in bulk almost equal to the original bark, for which no possible use has been discovered. Usually manufactories are able to turn their waste products to some sort of use—to fertilizers, to the making of embankments, to the filling of uneven ground. And if they cannot use them in some positive way, they may at least burn them, and so get rid of the burden. Not so with this refuse from cinchona bark.

Years ago, according to the New York Sun, the manufactory dumped this stuff into the river. But the government was called in to investigate, and found that the worthless stuff not only killed the fishes, but so embittered the waters that they were not fit to drink. So it was forbidden to the manufactory to use the river for carrying off its waste products. Then ground was bought, and they started to dumping. And now the village is under the shadow of a great hill, that is rapidly growing, and will soon be little short of a mountain. This huge artificial mound is an unsightly, barren thing, covering many acres of soil that might be put to some use. Some day an order may come to remove the mountain into the midst of the sea. The manufacturers hope, however, that science, which has touched so many unsightly and useless things with a magic wand, may enchant even the bitter and worthless refuse of cinchona bark and make their mountain a gold mine.

PALMETTO PAPER.

A New and Valuable Addition to Paper Stock.

At the present time when paper stock is scarce and the prices advancing, a special interest is taken by paper manufacturers in palmetto fiber. It is not generally known that factories have been established in the south for the manufacture of paper from that article. It is only within the last few years that American manufacturers have paid any attention to this fiber as a paper stock. In England and France, however, it has been for more than thirty years in practical use. In fact, one firm in London have used over one thousand pounds yearly for the last twenty years. The material which they use and which is converted into notes and bonds is produced in Africa. The great expense of procuring it has deterred manufacturers in this country from using it, but since the establishment of factories here this difficulty to a great extent has been overcome. It is said that the great solidity of palmetto wood pulp makes it more valuable than any other wood pulp, and it is therefore recommended to manufacturers for the making of pails, tubs, casks and other utensils. Because of its solidity, it is also very valuable for use in rough casts for models and moldings. The supply of this wood is practically unlimited; it is now found in endless quantities all over Florida. The leaf and stem are almost entirely composed of valuable fibers, which in the raw state have a rough appearance. These are not very pliant when dry, but are exceedingly flexible when wet, and if skillfully handled can be divided into extremely small threads. In many instances the finer grades of fiber resemble wool more than cotton, linen or silk.

POPULAR FALLACIES.

THAT to be great is to be misunderstood.

THAT ladies pay no attention to the ballet.

THAT a warm heart is better than all riches.

THAT a poet cannot appreciate a lobster-salad.

THAT Vassar students never think of natrimony.

THAT rhubarb is never eaten by the elect of men.

THAT the free-lunch fiend does not pay for his fun.

THAT lovers of the beautiful never wear false teeth.

THAT pink finger-nails are indicative of good breeding.

THAT the tramp doesn't enjoy his sleep in the open air.

THAT a millionaire isn't bothered when he has the toothache.

THAT near-sighted men never know when a pretty girl passes them.

THAT the back-fence cat has more tribulations than my lady's lap-dog.

THAT the trombone-player in the orchestra is not as earnest as he appears to be.—Judge.

DOG AND GUN.

THREE hundred and twenty jack rabbits were killed within six hours on a forty-acre farm tract near Dodge City, Kan., a few days ago.

A TREMENDOUS wildcat was shot by hunter near Mt. Gretna, Pa. The cat killed two hounds before it received the fatal bullet.

A GIGANTIC gorilla, measuring seventy inches across its chest and with shoulders as wide as those of three men united, was shot by Lieut. Morgen's party recently at a place twenty-five days' march from the coast of Cameroon. The creature was so heavy and unwieldy that it required the efforts of sixteen men to drag it to the station.

A FAMOUS hunting dog, the hero of a hundred bear fights and of numerous fights with panthers and wildcats, which "didn't count," died at Ashland, Ore., recently. His owner, a hunter in the Siskiyous, kept a record of the dog's bear achievements, and figures out that it caught one hundred and five bears, including those treed, brought to bay, and run into caves, where they were shot.

An Ancient Footprint.

Near Lincolnton, Ga., on a stream known as "Fishing creek," in a shelving, projecting rock, just above the water, there is the perfectly defined imprint of a man's bare foot. All the toes are perfect, and in every respect the mark is as plain as if made in plastic clay or putty. The stone is as hard as adamant, and has been ever since the first white inhabitant landed in Lincoln county, now over one hundred and eighty years ago. By whom and when the track was made is an interesting query.

THE AGAVE PLANT.

A Source of Sustenance to the People of Mexico.

From It Is Made a Kind of Liquor and a Palatable Dish—It Also Has Some Medicinal Properties.

That nature has given Mexico very few blessings to offset its dry, sandy soil and almost rainless climate must be conceded, but the greatest gift she has bestowed on the poor natives who have to get their living off the land is undoubtedly the agave, or, as it is sometimes called, maguey plant. Three hundred and sixty-five days of never-ending sunshine are a great attraction to tourists and invalids, but to the farmer they are fatal and Mexico is still suffering from a drought that has lasted nearly four years, says the New York Herald.

The maguey, for by that name it is generally called in Mexico, is what is commonly known as the century plant in this country. The difference is that it is the real century plant, while ours is not. In appearance it is much the same as the cactus that adorns many of our northern gardens and piazzas in the summer, only it is larger and coarser. The leaves frequently grow to a length of ten or twelve feet, or even more, and bear very sharp thorns.

It takes the maguey about seven years to blossom. When it does bloom a stalk from ten to twenty feet tall shoots up from the center of the cluster of leaves and puts forth large flowers, which vary from a bright red color to a deep purple. Just as it is about to flower the plant has reached the proper stage for the use it is most frequently put to—the making of pulque (pronounced pool-key).

To get the pulque the leaves and stalk are cut off a little above the ground, and the trunk formed by the joining of the roots, which is often a foot in diameter, is hollowed out. In this bowl, as it were, the sap which was intended to nourish the flower accumulates and is drawn out every day. Dipping is the commonest way of getting the sap out of the hollow, though suction pumps are sometimes used on the big plantations now, and the primitive way was to draw it through a pipe with the mouth and then blow it into a handy receptacle.

After it is taken from the plant the sap must stand twenty-four hours to ferment, and twenty-four hours after the fermentation it spoils. Both French and American companies have tried time and again to find some way of perserving pulque so it could be exported, but as yet none have succeeded.

Pulque is shipped from the plantations in barrels and pigskins, and some idea of the amount of it that is drunk can be formed from the fact that forty car loads of it are taken to the City of Mexico alone every morning. All but a very little of this is consumed the day it is received, and what is left over spoils, and is either thrown away or sold for half price as "sour pulque."

The "cantinas," or barrooms, where pulque is sold, generally simply that drink alone. They are very small, dirty and ill smelling, in which they resemble the crowd that hangs around them. The liquor—if it can be called such—is brought around in barrels, on carts drawn by solitary and forlorn looking donkeys, as soon as the pulque train arrives, and is sold by the greasy pigskin.

Its taste is similar to a mixture of cod liver oil and buttermilk that has gone wrong. It is the color of skim milk and "strings" like molasses, but is not so thick. But when one becomes used to it, as he does after six or seven drinks, it is not half so bad.

Pulque has very gentle but effectual medicinal properties, and physicians have claimed that it will cure Bright's disease if taken in time. At the "cantinas" it is sold in glasses of three sizes, the largest about the same as a big "schooner," and costs one, two and three cents a glass.

Excessive pulque drinking has a stupefying effect, and the idea that it is wildly intoxicating is all wrong. In its distilled form it is called tequila or mescal and is very fiery. This liquor is similar in appearance to gin and is violently intoxicating. It has been at the bottom of many a so-called "Greaser uprising."

The plantations on which maguey is raised for pulque making are often many acres in extent, and the plants are set in rows, like corn. After a plant has been "tapped" it dies and is pulled up, a young plant being put in its place. The maguey grows best in a peculiar, sandy soil, and there are several distinct "pulque regions."

The leaf of the maguey is not only edible, but makes a very fine dish when properly treated. The native Mexicans dig pits and, taking the tenderest leaves, bake them in holes over a smoldering fire, as charcoal is roasted. When they are "just right" they are taken out, the tough outer covering, which has hardened into a shell, is peeled off, and the pith is very tender and tastes a good deal like roast corn.

The last use this cactus is put to is the most remarkable one in a climate such as Mexico, as ice never forms of itself except on the uninhabitable tops of the highest mountains. Mexico City is supplied by ice factories, but, of course, in rural districts ice cannot be obtained that way.

FARMING IN FOREIGN LANDS.

IN Denmark a law has just been enacted, rendering compulsory the slaughter of animals affected with tuberculosis.

THE price of potatoes in Australia has advanced to almost seven cents per bushel free on board at shipping stations.

IN the southern section of Russia, rinderpest has increased rapidly, and cattle markets have been closed by the government.

IN Mexico, the river Slado overflowed its banks, and thousands of acres of coffee plantations and cattle lands were inundated.

THE wool clip of New Zealand was expected, at the end of last year, to be of better quality than the clip of the previous season.

A CATTLE insurance company has been formed in Germany, to insure cattle against tuberculosis. The premium for cows and heifers is ninety-five cents, for oxen and bulls sixty-eight cents per head.

A FAMILY OF LIONS.

An Eye-Witness Tells How They Act in Their Natural State.

"The Large Game and Natural History of South and Southern Africa," by Hon. W. H. Drummond, gives the following account of an eye-witness, which gives a good idea of lion family life:

"I once had the pleasure of, unobserved myself, watching a lion family feeding. I was encamped on the Black Umfalosi, in Zululand, and toward evening walked out about half a mile from camp. I saw a herd of zebra galloping across me, and when they were nearly three hundred yards off I saw a yellow body flash toward the leader and saw him fall beneath the lion's weight. There was a tall tree about sixty yards from the place, and, anxious to see what went on, I walked up to it, while the lion was still occupied too much to look about him, and climbed up. He had by this time quite killed the beautifully striped animal, but instead of proceeding to eat it, he got up and roared vigorously, until there was an answer, and in a few minutes the lioness, accompanied by four whelps, came trotting up the same direction as the zebra, which no doubt she tried to drive toward her husband. They formed a fine picture as they all stood around the carcass, whelps tearing it and biting it, but unable to get through the tough skin. Then the lion lay down, and the lioness, driving her offspring before her, did the same four or five yards off, upon which he got up, and, commencing to eat, had soon finished a hind leg, retiring a few yards on one side as soon as he had done so. The lioness came up next and tore the carcass to shreds, bolting huge mouthfuls, but not objecting to the whelps eating as much as they could find. There was a good deal of snarling and growling among these young lions, and occasionally a stand-up fight for a minute, but their mother did not take any notice of them, except to give them a sharp blow with her paw if they got in her way. There was now little left of the zebra but a few bones, which hundreds of vultures were circling around wanting to pick, while almost an equal number hopped awkwardly about on the ground within fifty or sixty yards of it, and the whole lion family walked quietly away, the lioness leading and the lion, after turning his head to see that they were not followed, bringing up the rear."

WHAT PAWNBROKERS SEE.

Pathetic Scenes That Are Everyday Occurrences.

On a recent cold day a young man, who looked at first glance to be well dressed, slipped into one of the numerous pawnbrokers' places on the Bowery, says the New York Times. His overcoat, which he wore tightly buttoned about his body, was so nearly new that the "store creases" had not yet disappeared. It was of good material and had probably cost forty or forty-five dollars. As soon as the door closed behind him the man took off the overcoat, threw it on the counter and laconically asked of the pawnbroker: "How much?" "Four dollars," was the response, after the garment had been examined. "It cost me forty dollars. I want ten dollars," pleaded the man. "I'll give you five dollars." "No." "Well"—after another critical examination—"I'll let you have six dollars and not a cent more." With a curse the man put the six dollars in his pocket and walked out into the street to shiver in an old, thin and ragged suit of clothes which had previously been concealed by the overcoat. "That coat," said the pawnbroker to a friend who had watched the transaction, "has probably come from some careless person's front hall; but I can't be expected to know about the people who come here or the articles they bring. Besides the cost is cheap at six dollars."

Within five minutes after this incident a really well-dressed man, but without an overcoat, stepped into the place by a side door. Without a word he took off his coat, cleared its pockets of a handkerchief and two or three letters, which he jammed into his trousers pockets, and laid the garment on the counter. The pawnbroker looked over it and remarked: "Seventy-five cents." The man shook his head. "One dollar," said the pawnbroker, and the customer held out his hand and clutched the money. The only word he spoke was when he gave a name to be written on the pawn-ticket. He hurried out in his shirt-sleeves and ran into a saloon a few doors away. "That sort don't come often," said the pawnbroker. "He's gambling with somebody and he expects to come back and get his coat before night. Perhaps he will, but I don't look for him."

FACTS BRIEFLY STATED.

BARBARA FRIETCHIE'S flag, which Whittier immortalized, is preserved by Barbara's niece, Mrs. Handschen. It is of silk, about twelve by eighteen inches, and attached to a staff about three feet long.

THE second largest diamond in the world is now undergoing the cutting process at Antwerp. When finished it will be about the size of a pigeon's egg and will weigh about two hundred karats.

ENGLISH ignorance of America did not begin with this generation. Goldsmith's description of Niagara falls includes the statement that "some Indians in their canoes, as it is said, have ventured down it in safety."

THE weather on the top of Pike's peak during December last was the coldest, for the month, that has been experienced there in fifteen years past, and, with one exception, the coldest ever recorded there for December. The mean temperature for the month was one degree above zero.

A CURIOUS and apparently ancient sword was plowed up near Savannah, Mo., a few days ago. The local paper describes it as "similar to the blades used by the Romans," and the local antiquarians "think it belonged to some member of De Soto's expedition," which was around southern Missouri in 1541.

The Meaning of Quarantine.

The word quarantine comes from the Italian "quarantina." The monkish or the Latin term was applied by the Anglo-Saxons about Egbert's time. It was then the custom to compute periods of time by forties, and a vessel coming from a suspected or diseased port was prohibited any intercourse with shores for forty days. Others say that the Venetian first introduced the practice and the name.

MEN FIFTEEN INCHES HIGH.

What a French Statistician Says Will Be Seen on Earth in Two Thousand Years.

A French statistician, who has been studying the military and other records with a view of determining the height of men at different periods, has reached some wonderful results. He has not only solved some perplexing problems in regard to the past of the human race, but is also enabled to calculate its future and to determine the exact period when man will disappear from the earth. The recorded facts extend over nearly three centuries. It is found that in 1610 the average height of man in Europe was 1.75 meters, or say five feet nine inches. In 1790 it was five feet six inches. In 1820 it was five feet five inches and a fraction. At the present time it is five feet three and three-fourths inches. It is easy to deduce from these figures a rate of regular and gradual decline in human stature, and then apply this, working backward and forward to the past and to the future. By this calculation it is determined that the stature of the first men attained the surprising average of sixteen feet nine inches. Truly, there were giants on the earth in those days. The race had already deteriorated in the days of Og, and Goliath was a quite degenerate offspring of the giants. Coming down to later times, we find that at the beginning of our era the average height of man was nine feet, and in the time of Charlemagne it was eight feet eight inches. But the most astonishing result of this scientific study comes from the application of the same inexorable law of diminution to the future. The calculation shows that by the year 4000 A. D. the stature of the average man will be reduced to fifteen inches. At that epoch there will be only Lilliputians on the face of the earth. And the conclusion of the learned statistician is irresistible: that "the end of the world will certainly arrive, for the inhabitants will have become so small that they will finally disappear"—"finish by disappearing"—as the French idiom expresses it—"from the terrestrial globe."

CURIOUS MEXICAN BELIEFS.

The Old-Time Idea of Heaven and the Hereafter.

The ancient Mexican idea of Heaven, hell and the after state of the soul is extremely curious and interesting. According to their notions, souls neither good nor bad, or those whose virtues and vices balanced each other, were to enter a medium state of idleness and empty content.

The wicked, or those dying by any of a long list of different modes of death, went to Meitlan, a distant hall within the bowels of the earth. The souls of those struck by lightning, or of those dying by a given list of diseases, were transported to a remote elysium, called Tialocan; children went to the same place. The actual Heaven, the "House of the Sun," was reserved for warriors, women who died in defense of their children and those who were offered up as sacrifices. Immediately after death, according to their beliefs, the soul passed to that great "House of the Sun," ruled over by the sun himself, who permitted the faithful to accompany him for a long term of years in his circuit of the skies.

During all these years of continual flight they were supposed to honor the sun with songs, dances and other forms of revelry. After this term of probation was ended they believed that they would be re-animated and become beautiful birds with brilliant plumage, living alternately among the stars of heaven and the flowers of earth.

Their burial customs were equally curious. They buried a jug of water with each corpse and placed small bits of white bark in the hands. These pieces of bark were usually covered with characters, a fact which caused some archaeologists to suggest that they were probably passports to the region beyond the stars. When one of their number died the friends and relatives forthwith made a bonfire of all his personal effects, the idea being to light the soul in its flight through the cold and cheerless regions of space.

TELEPHONE RESTRICTIONS.

The Queer Way the Telephone System Is Run in Roumania.

The telephone is rapidly conquering the remoter parts of the old world. One of the latest connections, says the Western Electrician, is that made between Galatz and Braila, two commercial cities of Roumania, on the lower Danube. A merchant of Braila wanted to buy some barley, and went to the telephone office to speak to his agent at Galatz, where the produce exchange was held at the time.

"Have you written to your friend to be at the telephone at this hour?" asked the officer in charge at the telephone station.

"No, I have not," said the merchant.

"Then you have telegraphed, I guess?" persisted the officer.

"I should not come to the telephone if I wanted to telegraph," said the merchant, irritably.

"Then I cannot let you use the telephone," retorted the officer. "The instructions are," continued he, "that people who want to talk to each other through the telephone must agree upon the time beforehand by letter or by telegraph or by other means of communication."

"But I did not know until now that I wanted to buy barley," explained the merchant.

"Then I cannot allow you to use the telephone," said the officer, and the merchant had to give up the idea of buying barley that day.

A Remarkable Canal.

The most remarkable canal in the world is the one between Worsley and St. Helens, in the north of England. It is sixteen miles long and underground from one end to the other. In that section of Great Britain the coal mines are very extensive, more than half the country being undermined. Many years ago the managers of the duke of Bridgewater's estates thought that they could save money by transporting the product of the mines underground, therefore the canal was constructed and the mines connected and drained at the same time. Ordinary canal boats are used on this unique water way, the motive power being furnished by men. The tunnel arch over the canal is provided with cross timbers, and the men who do the work of propulsion lie on their backs on the loads of coal and push with their feet against the wooden supports of the roof.

Cambria Freeman.

EBENSBURG, CAMBRIA CO., PA.

FRIDAY, - - - - MARCH 24, 1893.

SENATOR HILL spent twenty minutes with President Cleveland last Thursday by appointment, and enjoyed an undisturbed conference. A great deal can be said in twenty minutes. It was the first time they had met for many months.

EARLY on Friday morning a bomb exploded in the ancient Mattel Palace, the residence of the United States Minister Porter in Rome. It did but slight damage, and it is supposed that the motive for causing the explosion was to gratify a desire for vengeance upon the proprietor of the Palace.

IN connection with the recent bill before Congress providing for automatic couplers for freight cars, it is interesting to note that over 3,000 patents for such devices have been granted and that a large number of applicants are on file in the Patent Office awaiting the decision of the examiner.

THE steamship Sarnia which was reported disabled at sea and had been long overdue, arrived in the harbor at Halifax unaided early on Sunday. She had 500 passengers aboard and much apprehension had been felt regarding her. Steamers and tugs had been searching for her for several days past.

CARLYLE W. HARRIS, a young medical student, who poisoned his school girl wife in New York city two years ago, after having exhausted every possible means to escape the penalty for the murder, was finally resentenced to be electrocuted by Recorder Smythe, Monday morning. Interest in the case has been phenomenal.

THE Hotel Waldorf, Fifth avenue and Thirty-third street, New York, was opened on Tuesday night of last week in the presence of fifteen hundred persons. The great building cost three million dollars. One of the bed chambers with its decorations and furnishing cost $35,000. It is to be conducted, as far as possible, on the English Continental system.

A PHYSICIAN in Washington estimates that over 10,000 persons in that city are suffering with colds and other maladies produced by exposure on inauguration day. Taking the country over, the list would be swollen to tenfold that number. If there should be a recurrence of the grip epidemic it is feared that it would find plenty of congenial soil prepared for it by the experience of March 4.

THE emancipation of married women in this state is nearly complete. Judge Arnold decides that a married woman who gave a note in payment of her husband's debts is responsible therefor. Married women were at one time under an actual, as well as legal, disability to make contracts. The Legislature has been gradually extending their privileges as well their legal responsibility, until now they are almost on the same plane as married men,

THE Postmaster at Jackson, Mich., is in a quandary regarding a missive that was recently received at his postoffice. A resident of that town wrote a message on the back of a 1-cent Columbian stamp and caused it to be mailed. The letter reached the postoffice and the postmaster is greatly perplexed, as, although a message can be forwarded on a 1-cent postal card, he does not think it lawful for a letter to be sent through the mails written on the back of a 1-cent stamp.

THE late Harrison Administration seemed anxious to annex Hawaii before more than one side of the question could even be partially heard. The Cleveland administration seems bent upon learning the real facts of the case before taking any action upon it. This is one very clearly marked difference between the two, which might be noted by those facetious Republican journals which have been informing their readers that Cleveland and Gresham are only Republicans in disguise.

MONDAY the President sent the following nominations to the Senate: James B. Eustis, of Louisiana, Minister to France; Theodore Runyan, of New Jersey, Minister to Germany; John E. Risley, of New York, Minister to Denmark; James G. Jenkins, of Wisconsin, to be Circuit Judge of the Seventh District, vice Judge Gresham, resigned; Wade Hampton, of South Carolina, to be Commissioner of Railroads. A number of minor nominations were also sent to the Senate.

GOVERNOR PATTISON has approved the bill introduced by Representative Kunkel, amending the pharmacy law so as to compel all persons intending to engage in the practice of pharmacy to be first examined by the state pharmaceutical board. Heretofore physicians were allowed to practice pharmacy without having passed an examination. The bill was endorsed by the state pharmaceutical board and is the first act passed by the present legislature to receive the indorsement of the Governer.

THE Harrisburg correspondent of the Pittsburg *Times* outlines a proposed amendment to the Constitution, about to be presented to the Legislature, providing for a reduction in the number of members of the House. It fixes the basis of representation at one member for each county, with one additional member for each 50,000 of population. This would reduce the membership from the present number of 204 to about 120. Of the eighty-four to be dropped Philadelphia would lose eighteen, leaving her representation twenty-one, while Allegheny, which now has sixteen, would be cut down to ten.

THE Hasting's *Tribune*, of last week has the folowing editoral in relation to our coming primary election. "The Democratic party in this county is again approaching its annual task of selecting candidates for county offices. Under present conditions, and unless prompt action is taken, these nominations will have to be made by the Crawford county system, and all the disadvantages of an ill-balanced and injudicious ticket incurred in the fight at the polls next fall. It is not necessary to enter into a long explanation of the evils of the present system. Its enormous cost to candidates, whom it compels to virtually make two canvasses, the fact that it renders the selection of a ticket fair to all elements and localities a matter of chance; together with its record as a destroyer of majorities of every party and in every place by which it has been tried, have led all who are interested in party success to unanimously condemn it, and wish for some method by which it can be avoided at our coming primaries. The *Tribune* would suggest that the County Chairman order a special election to discover the will of the people on this point, and appoint a date for the same in such time that the substituted method of making nominations can be used in the arrangement of our next ticket. The cost of such an election would be cheerfully defrayed by a popular subscription from the leading Democrats of each district, whose interest in the welfare of the party leads them to desire the abolition of the Crawford county system? If not, will someone suggest a better plan"

THE road bill as arranged by the Agricultural Delegation is now well on its way in both branches of the Legislature. In the senate on Tuesday Mr. Brown, of Westmoreland had the changes placed in the bill originally introduced by him, and it went through third reading with practically no opposition. It will be called up for final passage as soon as there is good attendance of Senators. In the House the amended bill was reported from the Committee and will probably come up on the second reading Wednesday.

The measure as it now stands provides for a county supervisor to be elected next November for a term of three years. He must have a special knowledge of road making and be a surveyor or civil engineer. Where there is a county surveyor he may also act as supervisor. His compensation will be fixed by the township supervisors, who are to be elected in February. The county and township supervisors are to meet next March and declare what shall be considered as public highways. The payment of employees is to be fixed by the township supervisors and taxpayers are to be given the preference. Revenue is to be provided by a levy of eight mills on property now subject to taxation, and a tax of one dollar upon each male person, employers to be liable for the payment of the assessments of aliens. A state appropriation of $3,000,000 is proposed for the next two years. The advocates of the measure are sanguine that it will become a law in its present shape.

WE take from the St. Louis *Globe Democrat* this summary of the system to be used under the new administration: "Postmaster-General Bissell is making up a list of 356 advisers who will virtually dictate the Post Office appointments. There is to be one adviser for each of the 356 Congressional districts into which the country is divided. Opposite 217 of the districts the names of the advisers are already entered. They are 217 Democratic members elect of the Fifty-third Congress. There are 128 blanks on the list, but Mr. Bissell has about decided to enter the names of the men who ran unsuccessfully as Democratic candidates for Congress in these districts last fall. As a rule Mr. Bissell intends to have each Democratic Congressman or Democratic candidate for Congress name the Postmasters in his district."

Pittsburg *Post* says: Editor Robert B Brown of the Meadville *Messenger* draws the first presidential postoffice, having been appointed Thursday to the Meadville office. The office became vacant a few days before the expiration of Mr. Harrison's term, and a Republican was named for the place for a four years' term, which would have been very inconvenient; but some lively hustling prevented action by the Senate on the nomination, and Mr. Brown secures the reward of his own activity and virtue in that direction. He has served the public well in other capacities,, and will make a good postmaster.

THE forthcoming report of Secretary of Internal Affairs Stewart, of this State, will contain some interesting statistics regarding the accidents that have occurred on the different railways of the state during the fiscal year ending June 30 last. The total number of passengers reported killed during the year, according to the report, was forty-two. The number injured was 658, being one killed out of every 3,367,871 carried, and one injured out of every 213,055 carried. Of employes 495 were killed and 6,833 injured. and other persons not passengers 952 were killed and 1,329 injured.

THE report of the auditors on the Delamater affair has been filed at Meadville. The judgment creditors get 99 8 10 cents on the dollar; Sheriff McDowell's creditors are paid in full, The general creditors of Delamater & Co. get fifteen cents two mills on the dollar. The unsecured creditors of G. B. Delemater get 14.7 mills on the dollar. The county gets $4,007,03 on its claim of $48,000. The state gets $7,582,80 on its claim of $104,000; but this goes to the bondsmen of ex-State Treasurer Boyer who made good the loss to the state.

THE Philadelphia *Times* celebrated its eighteenth birthday by issuing a forty page paper on Sunday last. The *Times* is certainly a strapping youth.

Washington Letter.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 18th, 1893. Senator Gorman, who was chairman of the caucus committee that made the Senate committee assignments, and therefore in a position to know whereof he speaks, said, I am reliably informed, to a personal friend: "There has been a lot of nonsense talked and printed about the positions upon the prominent senate committees having been purposely arranged by the caucus committee so as to be antagonistic to the President. There is absolutely no foundation for any such statements. The assignments of the old Senators were made according to the well-known precedents which have governed such assignments ever since I have been a member of the Senate, and for many years before, and of the new ones according to the best judgment of the committee." Although Senator Gorman did not intend his remarks for publication, it is but justice to him and the members of the committee that they should be made public. This caucus committee had no authority to say that this or that Democratic Senator should not have committee positions to which they were entitled by seniority, because of their views upon this or that question, and had it attempted such a thing its work would have been repudiated by the caucus, which had to approve its report before it went into effect. It is only in Republican papers that there is any antagonism between President Cleveland and the Democratic Senators. No administration ever assumed office with a more harmonious party at its back than the present, and neither the President nor any prominent Democrat in Congress expects or sees any indication of anything to disturb the present pleasant relations between the President and the party, in and out of Congress. Statements to the contrary, if ran down, will be found in every case to have originated either with a Republican or a journalistic sensation monger.

Certainly no one can raise any reasonable objection to the rule made by President Cleveland that no person should be sent as U. S. consul to an important commercial place who is not a thorough business man. It will not be necessary to go outside the Democratic party to find capable business men to fill every consulship maintained by the Government.

Democrats should be extremely careful about accepting as true statements concerning the intentions of President Cleveland which appear in Republican papers. A little consideration will convince them of the improbability of Republican editors and correspondents being taken into the confidence of Mr. Cleveland. A case in point was the sending broadcast by Republican correspondents, a few days ago, of the positive statement that Mr. Cleveland had said that Democratic editors need not apply for office, as he had made up his mind not to appoint them. Now Mr. Cleveland never said any such thing, and the nearest approach to a foundation the story had was the President's jocular remark to a Congressman that editors must take their chances with other applicants. In order to impress the falsity of this statement upon Democrats Mr. Cleveland took especial care that the first nomination of a postmaster sent to the Senate by him should be that of a Democratic editor—Mr. Robert B. Brown, of Meadville, Pa.

If there had been any doubt of the wisdom of sending a commission to Hawaii, which has been done by the administration, would have been dissipated by the talk of the Hawaiian Commissioners after they learned that a commission would be sent to make an investigation. It is evident that they fear the result of that investigation; consequently the suspicion which has existed for some time in the minds of a few people, that the whole business has been conducted upon a one sided basis, is increasing very rapidly. Honest and straight forward people never object to the most rigid investigation of their acts. It is always the other sort of fellow who draws himself up and asks, "Do you mean to cast aspersions upon my honor, sir?" President Cleveland only wants what the people want, about this Hawaiian business—the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, and ex-Congressman Blount is just the man to get it.

The best evidence of the confidence of the business men of the country in the Democratic administration is furnished by the steady increase of gold in the Treasury, which began with the swearing in of Democratic officials and has continued right along ever since.

Now that the crowd left here by the inauguration has almost entirely gone, the President and the members of his cabinet will have more time to devote to their official duties, and the result will be a large number of appointments in the very near future. As soon as all of the assistant Secretaries in the various departments are nominated and confirmed, the applicants for position under them will have a chance to get their claims considered.

It is expected that the Commissioner of pensions will be appointed before the first of April, as it is known that Mr. Cleveland is particularly anxious for a speedy change in that office. M.

Well Known Man Committed to Jail.

LANCASTER, March 20.—Peter S. Reist, of Litiz, who was considered one of the richest men in the northern section of this county a few years ago, and whose prominence for many years in the affairs of the state horticultural agricultural societies made him well know throughout the state, was committed to the county jail this afternoon for failure to pay over trust money. He was trustee of the estate of John Reist, and when he failed it was discovered that he had misapplied several thousand dollars. As he was unable to make restitution or give security for the missing funds, he was sent to jail.

Terrible Fire in Spain.

MADRID, March 18—At 3 o'clock this morning fire started in a pastrycook's shop in St. Sebastian. A keg of spirits exploded and spread the fire to the adjoining houses, which were densely tenanted. All the occupants were sleeping, and the flames were around them before they could be warned. Two families on the top floor of a four-story house were suffocated in their beds. Fifteen persons jumped from the windows. Ten of them were killed and three received mortal injuries. Twenty-one persons are known to have perished, and several others, whose fate is unknown, are believed to have been burned or crushed in the ruins.

Rhine's Fate Settled.

WILLIAM J. Rhine, tried for the murder of William C. Schafer, at Leechburg, was found guilty, on Monday of murder in the second degree. The jury in the case was locked up in the Kittanning court house for 37 hours before it agreed upon a verdict. Considering the intense popular feeling against the prisoner, and the character of the testimony, the verdict is a victory for the defense, and there will be no appeal, for Rhine is well pleased with the verdict, as are his attorneys.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

A Most Distressed Country.

Pike county in this state resembles the State of Nevada in some respects. The soil is barren and it is said that there are more bears than people living within the county's boundaries. It began to snow last November and has been snowing regularly ever since. In some places the snow is drifted fifteen feet high. Nearly all the roads are impassable.

This has caused all kinds of inconveniences. No marriages have taken place since Christmas and several engagements have been declared off. Young men find it impossible to call on their sweethearts.

John Heller started out a week ago last Sunday to visit his betrothed. He had to go four miles. He got stuck in a drift, and it was with difficulty that he was rescued the next day by the neighbors, who had to dig a way to him.

At the February election there were no votes polled in half the precincts in the county. Citizens found it impossible to reach the polls. In two other districts it took the election officers twenty-two days to reach the county seat and file the returns. This was too late, and, according to law, the election in these districts was invalid. An appeal will be made to the Legislature to allow the returns to be counted.

Several shop keepers have had no customers since the first of the year. The people in the snow-bound districts live on potatoes, pork, and milk.

The schools have been closed since Christmas.

Big Mill Blown up.

LITCHFIELD, ILL., March 21.—The Kehlor flour mills were totally destroyed by a fire and an explosion of flour dust early this morning. Many business houses in Litchfield were wrecked and the country for 40 miles around was so shaken that the inhabitants thought there was an earthquake. John Carr, the head mill wright, was killed and several were injured. Masses of debris fell upon the houses in the town, crushing them. The mill, with contents, was worth about $1,000,000. It was insured for about $350,000. The fire is thought to have been caused by a locomotive spark falling into the flour dust.

The Litchfield machine works were jarred out of place so that work had to be stopped. The flour mills contained 25,000 bushels of wheat. After the explosion the plant was burned to the ground. Six people were cut and had bones broken. The burned mill was considered the largest winter wheat mill in the country. It had an output of 2,500 barrels of flour every 24 hours, and last year produced 447,600 barrels.

360 Convicts Perish.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 20.—Siberian advices gives details of a sad loss of life among a band of convicts bound for the the prisons and mines of Siberia. The convicts were marching to their various destinations during a snow storm, and when six hours' march from Tomsk the storm had become so severe that all the roads were obliterated. Chained together the convicts struggled on, until gradually the weaker ones fell in the deep snow, dragging the stronger ones down with them.

Despite the efforts of the Cossack guards, the exhausted people could make no attempt to save themselves, and were abandoned to freeze to death while the others were driven forward, those in charge of them hoping to get shelter. When the guards managed to get what few remained of their charges to a place of safety, they found that of the 374 persons they had started with only 91 survived. Sixty-two of those who perished were political prisoners. Among those lost were Madame Lazarov, six other women and four children.

Biggest Gun on Earth.

BALTIMORE, March 18.—After a tempestuous voyage across the North Atlanta from Hamburg, with the second consignment of the Krupp exhibit for the worlds fair, the British steamship Longueil arrived off Sparrow's Point at noon to day. The chief article is the big 124 ton cannon. The steamer encountered stormy weather almost all the way across. When it was learned the first of the week that the steamer was overdue fears were expressed that the colossal cannon had gotten loose in the hold of the ship and had caused her loss.

The caliber of the gun is the largest in the world, 19½ inches. The projections fired from it weigh 2,600 pounds, and are four feet long. About 700 pounds of powder are used at a single shot, and the projectile is hurled with such terrific force that it will go through a plate of steel 20 inches thick at a distance of nine miles.

Awful Torture.

PITTSBURG, March 20.—Henry Pomering, an employe at the Pennsylvania tube works, met with a horrible accident to-day. He was engaged conducting a bar of red hot iron through the rolls, when it slipped from the tong. Before the man was aware he was struck in the stomach with the bar, receiving a terrible injury. Mad with pain, he seized the bar with his hand, burning his fingers to a crisp, but he struggled in vain to free himself from the awful instrument of torture.

Only by the aid of his fellow-workmen was the man removed from the bar, which had penetrated his stomach and was roasting him internally. He was taken to the Homeopathic hospital, where he will die of his injuries. Pomering is 27 years old and single. He retained consciousness all through his terrible agony.

Cleveland at Church.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—The President and Mrs. Cleveland attended religious services this morning at the First Presbyterian church. During the latter part of his former administraion Mr. Cleveland was a regular attendant at this church. Soon after his inauguration he selected a pew, and each Sabbath morning, with but few exceptions, found him in his accustomed place. After his marriage Mrs. Cleveland brought her letter to this church and was enrolled as one of its members. They will continue to use the pew which was formerly occupied by them. The church this morning was filled with an unusually brilliant assemblage.

Rev. Dr. Byron Sunderland, whose long pastorate of 40 years is one of the notable incidents in the history of this church, delivered the sermon

NEWS AND OTHER NOTINGS.

—The British steamship Helen has arrived at Guaymas, Mexico, with a case of cholera on board.

—There are 7,000 families already along the Kansas border awaiting the grand rush to the Cherokee lands.

Happy and content is a home with "The Rochester," a lamp with the light of the morning. Catalogues, write Rochester Lamp Co., New York.

—Ex-Secretary Tracy says that, in addition to the hard labor and constant anxiety, his Cabinet life cost him $30,000 a year over and above his salary.

—Cholera has broken out in Southwestern Russia and many deaths are occuring daily as a result of the terrible disease, which is spreading with frightful rapidity.

—Tremont Temple, Boston, the largest Baptist church in America, was burned Sunday morning; loss $375,000. The temple has been three times burned, once in 1852, again in 1879, and now in 1893.

—The Phoenix athletic club, of St. Paul, Minn., wants the Corbett-Mitchell fight and will present a communication to the chamber of commerce in the morning asking for the sanction of that body to the offering of a $100,000 purse for the fight.

—At the office of the White Star steamship line in New York, the opinion expressed that the wrecking of the Naronic on the Alantic was due to the massive ship having come in collision with an iceberg. Nothing has yet been heard of the crew.

—Wednesday night the elephant keeper of Wallace's circus, which is now at Peru, Indiana, decided to punish old Tobe for some misbehavior. He chained him up, and while undergoing punishment the animal died. The elephant was valued at $8,000.

—Miss Minnie Hayworth, of Springfield, O., was assaulted, choked into insensibility and robbed of money, watch and jewelry by two men while driving near Sinsinaw mound, Ia., on Sunday. She was found on the roadside, where she had been dragged from the buggy.

—On board the Majestic, which sailed from New York for Liverpool to-day, were the remains of the late millionaire, Squire Abington Baird, which are being shipped to a friends of the deceased in London. Charlie Mitchell and Jim Hall accompanied the body.

—The spreading of the rails on the Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg railroad, four miles south of Ridgway, Pa., on Saturday, caused the locomotive and six freight cars to run into the Clarion river. The engineeer was fatally injured. He was married but four days ago.

—Some curious things will be seen on the World's Fair grounds if all the cranks have their way. One good woman from Kansas wants to open a "mending bureau" on the grounds. She thinks that a great many men may lose a button or some women tear a skirt, and she predicts that there would be a pile of money in the mending privilege.

—A destructive hurricane on March 6th, swept over the Hebrides Islands and New Caledonia, wrecking many villages and causing great loss of life. The hurricane raged incessantly for three days and the rainfall was enormous. In Tchio alone 15 persons were drowned and most of the survivors are ruined. The property loss is computed at £120,000.

—An ash tree was cut down on the farm of Andrew Shaffer, near Bristol, which is over a century old. It took two men a half a day to saw through the tree, which measured 26 feet in circumference. Mr. Shaffer has secured 12 cords of wood from the tree and two wagon loads of chips. Several old Indian arrow heads were found imbedded in the tree.

—The Wheeler Opera House at Toledo, O., was destroyed by fire at 1 o'clock on Friday morning. Before the flames were subdued, and while the fireman were making great efforts to save part of the building, the walls fell, breaking a thousand telegraph and electric wires. Many persons were entangled in the wires, and it was difficult for some of them to get out. Nobody was hurt. The loss on the building is $200,000.

—Miss Bessie Mitchell Doolittle, confidential clerk for Knight & Leonard, printers, of Chicago, will leave next Wednesday night at 9:30 o'clock on a trip that will be famous in railroad history. She will go to California, thence to Mexico, to New England and return to Chicago. The conditions of the trip are that she is not to set her foot on the ground during the entire journey, and she must go over the entire route without leaving the car.

—On Monday morning at five minutes past 4 o'clock, according to the almanac, the sun, to use a colloquial expression, "crossed the line," or in other words passed from sending his vertical rays on the southern hemisphere to the northern. This is of course as it appears only, for it is the progress of the earth in its orbit that brings all the change about. Astronomically it is known as the entrance of the sun into "aries," and marks the equality of day and night. Henceforth until late in September the days will be longer than the nights, being the longest about June 21st.

A Useful Publication.

When the United States Government took control of the World's Columbian Exposition last October, on the occasion of the dedication, a board of control was appointed to carry on the work to a successful completion. One of the first acts of the board was to order a publication which is to give the information that people are most desirous of obtaining in connection with an enterprise now uppermost in the public mind. The work was given the title of the "Official directory of the World's Columbian Exposition," and active preparations were at once entered into. It has now so far progressed as to warrent placing it into the hands of solicitors for the purpose of taking superiptions. It will contain not only very valuable, but also very interesting information. Will be illustrated with about one hundred full page half-tone engravings, and will contain the names of every exhibitor, his home address, what he is exhibiting and where the exhibit may be found at the Exposition. It is information which intending visitors most urgently need, and will be highly appreciated by the public everywhere. W. B. Conkey Company of Chicago, who are the official publishers, desire a representative in this locality, and will mail handsome descriptive circular on application.

NOTICE is hereby given that following application for the transfer of license has been filed in the Court of Quarter Sessions and will be presented to the Court for its consideration on WEDNESDAY, APRIL 12, 1893

Geo. Yeckley & Co., for the license of Geo. Yeckley, Jr., Gallitzin borough.

March 24, 1893. J. C. DARBY, Clerk Q. S.

DR. I. L. CARMER.

Stricken Down with Heart Disease.

Dr. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind.

GENTLEMEN: I feel it my duty, as well as a pleasure, to publish, unsolicited, to the world the benefit received from DR. MILES' RESTORATIVE REMEDIES. I was stricken down with *Heart Disease* and its complications, a rapid pulse varying from 90 to 140 beats per minute, a choking or burning sensation in the wind pipe, oppression in the chest, **THOUSANDS** much pain in the region of the heart and below lower rib, pain in the arms, shortness of breath, sleeplessness, weakness and general debility. The arteries in my neck would throb violently, the throbbing of my heart could be heard across a large room and would shake my whole body. I was so nervous that I could not hold my hand steady. *I have been under the treatment of eminent physicians, and have taken gallons of Patent Medicine without the least benefit.* A friend recommended your remedies. She was cured by Dr. Miles' remedies I have taken three bottles of your New Heart Cure and two bottles **CURED** of Nervine. My pulse is normal, I have no more violent throbbing of the heart, I AM A WELL MAN. I sincerely recommend every one with symptoms of Heart Disease to *take Dr. Miles' Restorative Remedies and be cured.*

Gypsum City, Kans. L. L. CARMER.

Sold on a Positive Guarantee. OR MONEY RETURNED.

SOLD BY DR. T. J. DAVISON, EBENSBURG.

Garfield Tea Overcomes results of bad eating, Cures Constipation, Restores Complexion, Saves Doctors' Bills. Sample free. GARFIELD TEA CO., 329 W. 42d St., N.Y.

Cures Sick Headache

JUST RECEIVED!

—A LARGE LOT—

Boots & Shoes

—BOUGHT AT—

Sheriff's Sale!

—FROM THE STOCK OF—

W. E. SCHMERTZ & CO., PITTSBURG, PA.

The public invited to call. Prices away down.

JNO. LLOYD & SONS.

A FIRST-CLASS

SHOE STORE

FOR SALE!

The above is located at 84 Franklin street, Johnstown, one of the finest locations in the city. Stock consists of a general line of shoes suitable to the class of trade to which it caters and is in first class condition. An elegant set of window fixtures and shelving go with the stock. House established three years and doing a good business. Reason for selling it interferes with other business. Call on or address

W. T. WALKER, mch24-4t.84 Franklin St., Johnstown.

THE EBENSBURG

NORMAL INSTITUTE

WILL OPEN

MONDAY, APRIL 24, 1892,

For a term of 10 weeks.

Common branches	$ 6.00
Teachers' or Commercial Course	8.00
Higher Branches	10.00

A Closer Organization than has been followed heretofore will be carried out, giving pupils a better opportunity to do good work. For further particulars, address

T. L. GIBSON, Ebensburg, Pa.
E. E. CONRATH, Bucknell University, Lewisburg, Pa.

Mch. 17 4t

JOHN PFISTER,

DEALER IN

GENERAL MERCHANDISE,

Hardware, Queensware,

MADE-UP CLOTHING,

BOOTS AND SHOES,

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS,

VEGETABLES IN SEASON, HARNESS, ETC.,

OPPOSITE JUNCTION HOTEL, CRESSON, PA.

may2 '92y

1794. 1891.

Policies written at short notice in the

OLD RELIABLE 'ÆTNA"

And other First Class Companies.

T. W. DICK,

AGENT FOR THE

OLD HARTFORD

FIRE INSURANCE COM'Y.

COMMENCED BUSINESS

1794.

Ebensburg, July 21, 1882.

ADMINISTRATRIX' NOTICE.

Letters of administration on the estate of Edward Dougherty, late of the township of Washington, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make payment without delay, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

March 17.6t ANN DOUGHERTY, Administratrix.

WANTED SOLICITORS FIRST-CLASS, to handle the Official Directory and Reference Book of the World's Columbian Exposition, profusely illustrated, handsomely bound, sells at popular price, pays good commissions. Everybody needs it just at this time and will buy it. Exclusive territory given. Send for handsome descriptive circular. W. B. CONKEY CO. Publishers. Chicago. Ill.

J. F. McKENRICK, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW, EBENSBURG, PA

Office on Centre street.

AGENTS WANTED by an old reliable firm large specialties, quick sale. SAMPLE FREE. A rare opportunity. Geo. A. Scott, 849 Broadway, N. Y.

WOOLF'S BEST MADE CLOTHING

WAGING

A MERRY WAR.

In all lines of business there are houses which set the pace; whose systems and prices become the standards after which others copy. In the Clothing World Woolf's set the pace. Our system and prices have greatly benefitted the customer, and for years past there has been a marked decline in price. But the great advantages of a big business enables us to keep always to the front. The lines of strictly all-wool Suits that we are showing at

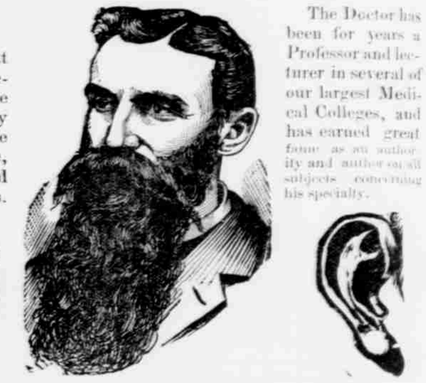
$8, $10, $12, and $15,

are much better than you will get elsewhere for those figures. The extra fine ones at $16, $18, $20 and $22 may well be termed "Rich dress at moderate cost." Our Boys' and Children's Department is also the standard, and Woolf's Best Made Clothing for the little folks means exquisite style, moderate cost and real strength.

WOOLF'S,

THE LEADERS.

DR. MORITZ SALM,



This eminent Physician has devoted a lifetime to his Specialty—Diseases of the Eye, Ear, Nose, Throat, Lung and Chronic Diseases.

The Doctor has been for years a Professor and lecturer in several of our largest Medical Colleges, and has earned great fame as an authority and author on all subjects concerning his specialty.

MOUNTAIN HOUSE, EBENSBURG, PA.,

Mondays, February 27, March 27, April 24, May 22, June 19, July 17, August 14, September 11, October 9, November 6, December 4.

COMMERCIAL HOTEL, JOHNSTOWN, PA.,

Tuesdays, February 28, March 28, April 25, May 23, June 20, July 18, August 15, September 12, October 10, November 7, December 5.

He will visit Ebensburg every four weeks, thus saving his patients the trouble and expense of visiting Columbus, O., as he is the only physician and surgeon in the country who carries on making, mould and name, etc., to illustrate and make plain to all afflicted the cause and nature of their disease. This will give his numerous patients and others who are in need of medical treatment an opportunity to consult this distinguished physician, whose duties at the institute will permit only monthly visits to your community.

CONSULTATION AND EXAMINATION FREE.

ALL EYE OPERATIONS SUCCESSFULLY PERFORMED BY HIM

Chronic Diseases of the Eye.

Such as Granulated lids, chronic inflamation of the lids, of the Iris of the Choroid, of the Retina, chronic Ulceration, Specks on the lids and Eye, Tears running over the the cheeks, Day and Night Blindness, Purulent or matter Sore Eyes, Gonorrhœal Ophthalmia, Syphilitic Ophthalmia, Red Blotches or Brown ones on the ball, Phlycenular Ophthalmia, Opacities or milk white spots on the eye, Glaucoma or cupping on the nerve, Amaurosis, Falling out of the lashes, Sores, Redness of eyes or lids and eyes, and other diseases to which the eye or its appendages are liable. Positive and rapid cure guaranteed.

A Word About Catarrh.

It is the mucus membrane, that wonderful semi-fluid envelope surrounding the delicate tissue of the air and food passa es, that catarrh makes its stronghold. Once established it eats into the very bone and tissue, causing a long train of horrors and disease, dulling the senses of hearing, trumpeting the power of speech, destroying the faculty of smell, tainting the breath, and filling the refined pleasure of taste. Insidiously by creeping on from a simple cold in the head, it assails the membranous lining and envelopes the bones, eating the delicate coats and causing inflammation, sloughing and death. Nothing short of total eradication will secure health to the patient and all alleviates are simply procrastinated sufferings leading to a fatal termination. Dr. Saim has by a treatment, local and constitutional made the cure of this dread disease a certainty, and has never failed. Even when the disease had made frightful inroads on bone or constitution, hearing, smell and taste have been restored and the disease thoroughly driven out.

Chronic Diseases.

The doctor treats no acute diseases but makes an entire specialty of chronic and long standing diseases. Cases given up by other doctors and pronounced incurable, he most desires to see. The doctor has treated over 15,000 cases in Pittsburgh in the last five or years, many of which have been given up as incurable, some to be blind, others dead, and a large number to be invalids for life. But behold now they see and hear, and many are on the road to recovery and happiness. The doctor is surrounded with the largest collection of the instruments ever imported to this country for examining and treating chronic diseases of the Head, Face, Throat, Eye, Heart, Lungs, Stomach, Liver, Kidneys, Bladder, Skin, Brain and Nerves, Rheumatism, Cancers, Tumors, Piles swellings, Old Sores, Fits, Paralysis, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Dropsy, Sexual, Sick Headache, Faculty Debility, Depression of spirits, Deafness in children, Hereditary diseases, Etc etc., and in fact all long standing and chronic diseases.

Ear Troubles Cured.

In an astonishing quick time. He will relieve you of all roaring, hissing and other noises in the head, restore health to the deaf, cure discharging from the ear, close up a hole in a drum of fifty years standing, will insert Artificial Ear Drums at his own investigation with astonishingly gratifying results.

Diseases of Women, such as have baffled the skill of all other physicians and remedies, quickly cured. Cancers, tumors, fibroid, and polypoid growths cured without the use of the knife or caustic. No cutting. No pain. No danger.

Manhood perfectionally restored. Quick, painless and certain cure for impotence, lost manhood, spermatorrhœa losses, weak and nervous debility; also for prostatic's, verticocele, and all private diseases—whether from imprudent habits of youth or sexual functions, speedily and permanently cured. Consultation free and strictly confidential. Absolute cure guaranteed. No risk incurred. Examination of the urine—each person applying for medical treatment should bring 2 to 4 ounces of urine, which will receive careful chemical and microscopic examination. Small tumors, cancers, warts, moles etc., removed without acids, knife, pain or scar. New method. Electrolysis. Patients scientifically treated and cured by a never-failing method. Address all communications to Box 760, Columbus, Ohio. **Examination and consultation free to everybody.**

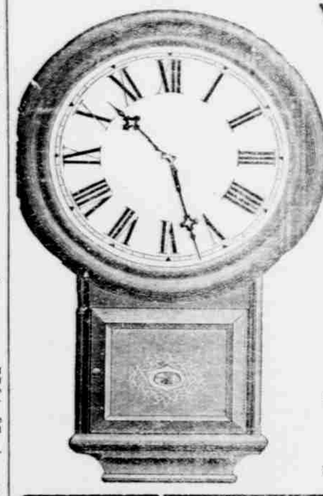
Our Advertisement Will Appear Twice Before Each Visit. Address all Communications to Box 760.

CARL RIVINIUS,

—PRACTICAL—

WATCHMAKER & JEWELER,

—AND DEALER IN—



Watches, Clocks

—JEWELRY,—

Silverware, Musical Instruments

—AND—

Optical Goods.

Sole Agent

—FOR THE—

Celebrated Rockford WATCHES.

Columbia and Fredonia Watches. In Key and Stem Winders.

LARGE SELECTION OF ALL KIND of JEWELRY always on hand.

My line of Jewelry is unsurpassed Come and see for yourself before purchasing elsewhere.

ALL WORK GUARANTEED

CARL RIVINIUS

Ebensburg, Nov. 11, 1885—tf.

To Investors.

WHY go away from home to seek investments when you can buy Pennsylvania First Mortgage securities on the Cash or Monthly Payment plan and which will net you twenty per cent. on your money? For particulars call on or address H. A. ENGLEHART, Ebensburg, Pa.

Aug. 5, 1892.

HOTEL LEGRANDE.

H. J. SHETTIG, PROPRIETOR.

Located at DuBois, Pa., near the B. R. & P. Railway Depot. We always endeavor to furnish the best accommodations to business men, pleasure seekers and boarders. Persons in search of comfort and quiet will find it a desirable place to stop. The Table is unsurpassed and is always supplied with the best the market affords, and all the delicacies of the season. The Bar is supplied with the choicest of pure liquors and cigars and nothing but the best is sold. Special attention given to the care of horses.

H. J. SCHETTIG.

Cambria Freeman.

EBENSBURG, CAMBRIA CO., PA.

FRIDAY, - - - - MARCH 24, 1893.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

—Dr. F. C. Jones, of this place, visited Pittsburg this week.

—Mrs. M. D. Bearer, of Altoona, is visiting friends in Altoona.

—Mr. John Bender and family will remove to Altoona next week.

—Mr. John McGuire, of Delaney, was a visitor to our town on Monday.

—Mrs. E. R. Dunigan, of St. Augustine is visiting friends in Ebensburg.

Mr. James Heines, of Cresson, was in Ebensburg on business on Monday.

—Mr. James Hanlan, of Tunnelhill, spent a few hours in town on Monday.

—Mr. William Gray, of Carrolltown, has been granted a pension of $6 per month.

—Mrs Lewis Banmer, of Johnstown, is visiting Miss Maggie Rhey in this place.

—Mr. Martin Leap, Sr., of Cassandra, was a visitor to our town on Wednesday.

—The slashing on the new railroad has been done between Ebensburg and Beulah.

—Two children of Mr. Joseph Sherry, of Barr township, are lying ill with scarlet fever.

—Mr. Joseph Skelly, of Cambria township, lost a valuable cow on Tuesday by death.

—Mr. George Englebach, Sr., an old resident of Johnstown, died on Saturday morning.

—Miss Barbara Dietrich, of Carroll township, was severely gored by a cross cow a few days ago.

—Mr. Joseph A. Bertram, one of Tunnelhill's successful landlords, was a visitor to Ebensburg on Tuesday.

—Mrs. John H. Brown, and daughter, June, of Johnstown, are visiting Mrs. Jennie Griffith, in this place.

—Miss Mattie Richardson, of this place, who has been visiting friends in Braddock for a couple of months, returned home on Tuesday.

—Mr. Sherman Tibbott, who recently purchased and removed into the R. L. Davis property on Julian street is having the house remodeled.

—Hungarians and Italians are swarming on our streets ready to go to work on the new railroad. Work will be commenced about the first of next month.

—Mr. C. A. Sharbaugh, Carrolltown's bustling clothier, has a change of ad in this week's FREEMAN. Read it and then pay a visit to his store and profit by it.

—Mr. Isaac Wissinger, of Conemaugh, paid Ebensburg a visit on Thursday. Mr. Wissinger recently purchased the farm of Mr. Jefferson Rowland in Blacklick township.

—Mr. Daniel Zahm, of this place, who has been running on the Gallport road for the past couple of weeks, returned home on Monday on a leave of absence for several days.

—A wise farmer says that it is his experience that it is a good deal better to sell and regret that he didn't get a higher price than to hold his product and regret that he didn't sell it.

—A pack of hounds discovered a deer on Sunday evening and gave the animal a close chase, finally driving it into Duncansville. A humane citizen drove off the dogs and gave the deer night lodging in his barn.—*Hollidaysburg Register.*

—L. M. Woolf, for many years a leading citizen of Johnstown, and founder of Woolf's clothing store in that city, died in New York on Tuesday night. Mr. Woolf leaves a wife and one son, Morris L., of Johnstown, and two daughters.

—The Pennsylvania Railroad Company has settled with Mrs. Sarah Ressler, of Baker's Furnace, Indiana county, her claim against the company for the accident in which her two two daughters were killed last September. Mrs. Ressler received $3,000.

—The commissioners of Indiana county have agreed to transport the old, one story log church, situated in that county, at Ebenezer, and known as the Ebenezer church, to the World's Fair. It is 104 years old, and services were held in it for over 100 years.

—Miss Kate Doyle, who was about opening up a museum at South Fork, on Wednesday of last week, was arrested and taken to Altoona on a charge of the larceny of $60 preferred by Mrs. Mattie Johnston, who had been her room-mate in Altoona.

—An exchange remarks that a good many years ago when a boy was whipped at school he received another whipping when he went home. These days the father and mother wipe his tears away, and go before the school board and make a complaint.

—Numerous metal ties have been invented and many railroads have tried them, but all have proved unsatisfactory. The principal objection to them are their cost and nonelasticity. A track laid on metal ties wears out rolling stock much faster than one laid on timber.

—Mr. James B. Zahm and wife, of Pittsburg, and Mrs. Geo. W. Jones, his sister, of the same city, arrived here on Wednesday evening to be present at the celebration of the golden wedding of Mr. and Mrs. Geo. C. K. Zahm, of this place, which occurs to-day (Thursday.)

—Philip Cramer, a prominent citizen of Morrellville, was struck by Limited at the lower Morrellville crossing while standing on the ties on Saturday morning, and was thrown high in the air. The train was running fifty miles an hour, but fortunately he was not seriously hurt.

—Tickets for the lecture at the Catholic church, in this place, on Wednesday, April 5th, will be on sale at James' drug store with a diagram of the seats. People purchasing tickets at other places can have them marked at the drug store. Admission 35 cents. Reserved seats 50 cents.

—In April there will be a total eclipse of the sun, and astronomers all over the world are preparing to take observations of the event. Every eclipse of late years has resulted in the accumulation of new and important facts. As the power of telescope increases, so too does the importance of these observations.

—The receipts and expenditures of Ebensburg borough are this year published in the *Herald* and *Mountaineer*, of this place. One paper used to be deemed sufficient to spread this news but now it takes two. It's a contribution, you know, that the contributors don't have to pay out of their own pocket.

—Dr. C. V. B. Kennedy, of this place, will move to Johnstown on or about the 1st of April, where he will open up an office and practice his profession. We commend him to the people of Johnstown as a gentleman of ability and culture and those engaging his professional services will find him a skilful and learned physician.

—Frank Backus recently discovered in a McKean county forest a tree which is a great curiosity. The Smithport *Mirror* says the trunk of a tree for about three feet from the ground is maple. At this point the tree forks, one fork being elm and the other soft maple. Frank was about to cut it down, but discovering the peculiarity he decided to let it stand as a curiosity.

—Those of our subscribers who intend changing their postoffice address on the first of April will please notify us by postal card or otherwise, giving their old address as well as the new.

—Miss Mary James died at her home in Jachson township on Monday, aged 56 years. She was a daughter of the late Benjamin James, and a sister of Benjamin F. James and William James, of Jackson township, and of Mrs. Isaac Kelly and Mrs. Robert Davis, of Cambria township. Her remains were interred at Beulah on Wednesday.

—James Kelly, of Johnstown, was brought to jail on Monday under a thirty days' sentence for slapping his daughter, Mrs. Mary Hallet, of the same city. Kelly and his daughter had entered cross-suits for assault before Alderman Harris, and after hearing the evidence, Mrs. Hallet was discharged, and Kelly, in default of paying a fine of $10 and costs, was brought to jail.

—Mr. Ambrose Gray, of Carroll township, last week was one of the most unfortunate of men. First on Friday his cow in crossing over a fence injured itself so much that it may die. On Thursday evening his wife stepped on something that twisted her ankle and broke a bone. His little three-year-old daughter on Saturday night fell out of bed and dislocated her shoulder. —*Carrolltown News.*

—Mrs. Polly Aukerman, an aged woman living near Youngstown, Westmoreland county, was burned to death Tuesday evening. She was alone in an upper room of her son's house, and while smoking, it is thought her pipe fell from her mouth into her lap setting her clothing on fire. Her screams brought her son to the resene, but too late, as she was so badly burned that she only lived a short time.

—At the late license court, Peter Symore and John Byrne of Portage, each applied for a hotel license for the same house in that place. The court granted a license to Seymore and refused Byrne. Byrne however has possession of the house having kept a hotel therefor the past year and more and refused to give up the possession, claiming that he has a right to a lease of the premises. The law will probably be revoked to settle the dispute.

—Mrs. Reginia Buck, wife of C. A Buck, a well known citizen of Carrolltown, died on Monday afternoon after a short illness. Mrs. Buck was about 32 years of age and a daughter of Mr. Thomas Rosensteel, formerly a resident of Ebensburg, but now of Ashville. She was a sister of Rev. Father Rosensteel, of Ashville, and of Mrs. J. A. O'Hara, of this place. Besides her bereaved husband she leaves four small children who are thus early bereft of a mother's love and care.

—Mrs. Bridget Farrell, wife Thomas Farrell, died at her home in St. Augustine on Tuesday of last week, aged 79 years. Her aged husband and one daughter, Mrs. Luke McCabe, survive. She was born in Parrish Petumna, County Galway, Ireland, came to this county thirty-four years ago, and has lived in Clearfield township ever since. She was married to Thomas Farrell fifty-four years ago, and was the mother of nine children, all of whom died in infancy except Mrs. McCabe.

—Mrs Rachael McMullen, aged 79 years, died at her daughter's residence in Gallitzin on Saturday night from the result of a paralyitic stroke. She was the widow of Daniel McMullen, who died in June, 1880. Deceased is survived by five sons and two daughters—Conrad, of Allegheny City; Thomas, in Mexico; Daniel, of Renova; John and Robert McMullen, of Altoona; Mrs. Lizzie Reissman, of Gallitzin, with whom Mrs. McMullen made her home, and Miss Nancy McMullen, of Blair Furnace. The remains were taken to Altoona for interment on Monday.

—Owen McGraw a driver in the employ of Brown Bros. & Sons, contractors at No. 10 bridge, east of Birmingham, Blair county, was instantly killed at 8:30 on Saturday morning. He was driving a cart when his horse shied on the approach of Pacific express, and Mr. M. Graw was thrown upon the track and struck on the head by the train. The remains were taken to Tyrone and placed in the surgical rooms, and afterward given in charge of Undertakers Burley & Graham. The deceased came from Johnstown, where he was engaged in horse dealing.

—Tobias Foreman, one of the Associate Judges of Huntingdon county, Pa., died at his home in Hopewell township on Tuesday afternoon, of pneumonia, aged seventy-five years. Judge Foreman, who was elected twice on the temperance issue, achieved considerable distinction in 1885, when with the aid of a brother Associate on the bench, he over-ruled President Judge Furst's opinion to grant license and placed Huntingdon on the list of Prohibition counties. It was on exceptions filed against this ruling that the supreme court decided that the ruling of the Associate Judges prevailed.

—In a late opinion the supreme court says that "if an engineer on a railroad engine, in approaching a point where it is his duty to sound a whistle, as required by the statute observes nearby on a highway, a man struggling with a team of horses hitched to a wagon, and can see from the surroundings that sounding a whistle will make the team unmanageable and greatly endanger the team and man, it is his duty to desist until the danger point is passed, or if necessary to stop the train, and if he does not but needlessly sounds the whistle and permits the steam to escape, causing them to run away, the company is liable for the injuries inflicted.

—At the time of the flood John KeKenna, the machinest, lost a valuable gold watch which had been presented to him by the mechanical department of the Vulcan Steel Company, of St. Louis, when he left there in July, 1880. A short time ago the watch was left with a jeweler here for repairs, by a stranger, when the jeweler noticed the inscription and sent word for Mr. McKenna. That gentleman fully identified the timepiece and recovered what was to him a very valuable keepsake, both on account of its associations and the long time it was given up as lost. It seems that the man who found it had picked it up shortly after the flood and had carried it ever since.—*Johnstown Herald.*

—John F. Beard, aged 22, a freight brakeman on the Pittsburg division whose home is at Mowry's Mills, Bedford county, was instantly killed at Cresson on Wednesday night of last week. His train was on its way to Altoona and stopped at Cresson. Mr. Beard, who was in the cabin, stepped off into the darkness and did not notice an empty engine going west on the northbound track, which struck him and knocked him down, one of the wheels passing over his head and crushing it into a jelly. The head was almost severed from the body and his left arm was broken. The body was discovered shortly afterward by a track watchman who was passing by. The remains were interred at Mowry's Mills.

The Use and Abuse of Whiskey

This subject could be dwelt upon to a considerable length and yet much remain untold, but all agree that the use, the proper use of pure rye whiskey is an absolute necessity, especially so now, when nature insists upon being stimulated. All regular physicians prescribe rye whiskey, and justly claim that Klein's Silver Age and Duquesne Whiskies are most reliable. They do this not only because they have tried them, but because the leading hospitals use them—find them the best stimulants in the world. Silver age sells for $1.50 and Duquesne for $1.25 per full quart.

For sale by J. Ludwig & Son, Johnstown.

Marriage Licenses.

The following marriage licenses were is sued by the Clerk of the Orphans' Court for two weeks ending Wednesday, March 22, 1893:

Samuel A. Lee and Elizabeth Duncan, Dysart.

William M. Willett and Annie Rodgers, Morrellville.

C. M. Trawatha, Chicago, Ill., and Rosa Kelfline, Johnstown.

William A. Lavering and Mary Cuthbert, Johnstown.

Mike Tomsko and Katie Bzulok, Johnstown.

Austin G. Roddy and Catharine Jones, Johnstown.

Harry Saupp and Elmira Brown, Johnstown.

James Towle and Lavenia Watkins, Delaney.

Jchino Cancilla and Jennie Isenbaugh, Johnstown.

Howard W. Davis and Carlotte Elliott, Johnstown.

George Nagle, Spangler, and Jane Wills, Ashville.

Abram L. Keagy and Ella Young, Johnstown.

Milton R. Wissinger, Stonycreek township, and Lurie Mock, Dale.

A Sojourn to the South and a Pilgrimage to the West.

On March 28th the last personally conducted tour to Florida will leave New York and Philadelphia. Tourists have the option of returning on any regular train prior to May 31st, 1893. $50 from New York, $48 from Philadelphia, and proportionate rates from other points, cover, in addition to round-trip transportation, all necessary expenses en route going.

On March 29th the last California tour leaves the East far the most wonderful and delightful trip it is possible to make in this country.

A tourist agent and chaperon accompany each party and everything possible is done for the comfort and entertainment of the tourists. All information regarding rates, routes, &c., may be obtained on application to the Tourist Agent, Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 233 South Fourth street, Philadelphia, 849 Broadway, New York, 860 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, or ticket agents of the company.

Another Line.

The corps of engineers in this place commenced on Tuesday running a line and making a survey for the improvement of the branch railroad between Ebensburg and Bradley's. Instead of going along side of the present road through the farms of John R. Davis and Richard Owens, the line leaves the branch at Bradley's by curving northwest through the farm of Ira Bloom, passing a few feet north of his barn, then nearly due west through his entire farm, re ching the creek near the old saw-mill on land of Mr. Joseph Noel and thence down the creek and striking the line formerly run at the east end of town.

By adopting this route it is said a much better grade will be had and with the exception of a heavy cut near the barn of Ira Bloom, the work will not be heavy. It is also anticipated that this route would be much less liable to snowdrifts in winter, which, in view of the difficulty experienced in keeping the road open this winter, is quite an item in the eyes of the company.

What's a Farm Title.

The question, What does a man buy when he purchases the title to a farm? has often been asked, but not satisfactorily determined. From the latest decisions on the subject it is plain that he buys the ground, of course, and all the buildings erected on it, whether these are mentioned or not. He also buys all the fences, but not material once used, then taken down and laid aside, nor material purchased for a new fence, unless these are specifically mentioned. He also buys all adjuncts necessary to the farm, except the implements and machinery. For instance, if there is a pile of bean poles cut and once used for the purpose, these go with the farm; but if cut and never used, they are the seller's property unless specified as sold. Standing trees and trees which have fallen or been blown down go with the ground, but if cut down and made into cord wood, they become personal property, and to go with the land must be specified in the sale.

A Republican Scheme.

A dispatch from Johnstwon to the Pittsburg papers on Wednesday says: Republican leaders had a conference here to-day at which a plan was formulated to make the county Republican. It was decided that a large number of colored workmen would be imported into the county this summer and at the fall election they will all be voted for the Republican ticket. The success of the plan is assured and will be carried out by those developing the Blacklick coal regions. Judge Barker and other leading Republicans control the developments there, and it is said they will employ nothing but colored labor. The contractor on the new Blacklick road will also be induced to employ colored men who will vote right. In addition, the bosses at the Cambria Iron Works here are to be utilized by the party managers in making this scheme materialize, and they will be asked to dismiss foreign laboring men and employ negroes whose votes can be controlled.

Boom for Patton.

On Friday last the first train of empty Beech Creek coal cars arrived at Patton. Patton is on the line of the Cambria & Clearfield railroad but by an arrangement between the two railroad companies, the Beech Creek will use the road of Cambria & Clearfield to ship the coal mined in the vicinity of Patton north and east to Mahaffey, where the Cambria & Clearfield connects with the Beech Creek road. For several months past the owners and lessees of the coal in that vicinity have been opening mines, and the building of branch railroads to these mines has been continued all though the winter months. Several mines are ready to ship coal and the arrival of the first train of empty Beech Creek coal cars on Friday was an event of great rejoicing as it meant the beginning of an era of prosperity that will benefit the people of that vicinity for many years to come.

Brilliant and Popular Lecture.

"A thing of beauty is joy forever," and most certainly the lecture which Father Leeming delivered last night at the Opera House on "Mary Queen of Scots" is indeed a "thing of beauty," and seems to be "a joy forever," for it never fails to draw an immense audience. The gorgeous illustrations with which the lecture were accompanied are real gems of art and gladden the eye with scenes of spectacular beauty. The sad story of life of the unhappy Stuart was thrillingly recited and created a deep impression. From every point of view the lecture was a perfect success.—*Youngstown Press.*

The above illustrated lecture will be given in the Catholic church, Ebensburg, on Wednesday, April 5th, 1893. It will be the finest ever seen in Ebensburg, and none should miss it.

Card of Thanks.

VETERA, Pa., March 21, 1893.

We, the undersigned, ask the people of Cambria county to accept our thanks for the substantial aid which they contributed to our benefit, amounting to $700, after our loss by fire on June 14th, 1892, and hope that in the future we may be able to pay those who aided us in our darkest hours.

J. L. & R. D. EVANS.

List of Jurors.

Following is the list of jurors drawn to serve at June term of court:

GRAND JURORS.

Baker, A. J., saddler, Johnstown.
Clement, John, painter Ebensburg.
Davis, Daniel J., teamster, Cambria township.
Delozier, John, farmer, Elder township.
Gerhart, August, engineer, Johnstown.
Humphrey, John J., laborer, Johnstown.
Kilbins, John S., lawyer, Barr township.
Kirkpatrick, James A., miner, Hastings.
Kuntz, Joseph, gentleman, Johnstown.
Livingston, J. H., farmer, Adams township.
Longaker, A. A., draughtsman, Johnstown.
Masters, Frank, teamster, Coopersdale.
Myers, Harry, operator, East Reade township.
Miller, Cyrus L., carpenter, Upper Yoder township.
McKee, Joseph A., farmer, Susquehanna township.
McKinney, James, laborer, Dale.
Orr, Daniel, contractor, Johnstown.
Quigg, B. F., laborer, Johnstown.
Ream, Wm. H., carpenter, Johnstown.
Shaffer, Ephraim, engineer, West Taylor township.
Snyder, William, carpenter, Johnstown.
Somerville, James, farmer, Susquehanna township.
Williamson, Blair, laborer, Gallitzin.
Woods, George, roller, Johnstown.

TRAVERSE JURORS. FIRST WEEK.

Anstead, John A. clerk, Johnstown.
Axander, James, laborer, Johnstown.
Barnhart, Henry, merchant, Upper Yoder township.
Berry William C., laborer, Wilmore.
Blough, J. L., engineer Richland township.
Boland, Lewis, farmer, Barr township.
Brandt, George, hotel keeper, Lilly.
Bryan, F. W., clerk, Coopersdale
Baumgartner, Lewis, clerk, Adams township.
Bron R. A., gentleman, Johnstown.
Cauley, Dennis, laborer, Ashville.
Conway, H. J., farmer, Gallitzin township.
Cover, Worthington, carpenter, Conemaugh township.
Crofford Charles, millhand, Johnstown.
Davis, W. H., clerk, Ebensburg.
Delozier, Thad., miner, Hastings.
Dixon, H. A., barber, Johnstown.
Englehart, Charles, millhand, Johnstown.
Edwards, Thomas L., farmer, Blacklick township.
George, W. E., miner, Lilly.
Gessner, A. W., clothier, Hastings.
Gilich, Geo. M., patternmaker, Johnstown.
Grove, Fred., farmer, Jackson township.
Gillfith, Lowman, farmer, Stonycreek township.
Heisel, Josiah, farmer, Adams township.
Hice, Wm. F., farmer, Croyle township.
Holien, John F., mason, Reade township.
Huey, Samuel, laborer, Summerhill.
Jacoby, Levi, laborer, Stonycreek township.
Kibbler, Joseph, blacksmith, Hastings.
Krieger, Ananias, farmer, Stonycreek township.
Laffey, Michael, hotelkeeper, Johnstown.
Lego, Thomas, miner, Gallitzin.
Leitzner, John, laborer, Johnstown.
Lordich, Joseph, laborer, Johnstown.
Mariet, Harry, laborer, Dean township.
Miller, W. W., merchant, Johnstown.
Myers, Henry, farmer, Gallitzin township.
McCreery, James, liveryman, Johnstown.
Oaks, Jeremiah, gent emn, Johnstown.
O'Donnell, Thos. F., clerk, Washington township No. 2.
Reese, James, laborer, Johnstown
Reynolds, Henry, farmer, Croyle township.
Seese, Joseph W., merchant, Johnstown.
Sheehan, Timothy, farmer, Clearfield township.
Sivits, Perry, stonemason, Richland township.
West, Harry J., roll turner, Johnstown.
Wess, Lewis, farmer, Croyle township.
Wilson, Albert, foreman, Portage.
Young, Geo. A., steelworker, Johnstown.

TRVERSE JURORS, SECOND WEEK.

Ansteadt, Anthony, butcher, Gallitzin.
Arentru, Samuel, laborer, Morrellville.
August, Conrad, farmer, Susquehanna township.
Bannan, H. J., blacksmith, Loretto.
Benshoff Harry M., printer, Upper Yoder township.
Blough, John S., farmer, Richland township.
Bartlebaugh, James A., steelworker, Johnstown.
Beaner, John, waiter tender, Johnstown.
Baker, Sebastian, millhand, Johnstown.
Conrad, Augustine, laborer Loretto.
Carroll, Thomas, heater, Johnstown.
Carpenter, Joshua, agent, Johnstown.
Driskel, James, farmer, Allegheny township.
Darks, Henry, laborer, Dale.
Eilenberger, Jacob H., laborer, Johnstown.
Eichenecher, George C, farmer, Adams township.
Eichenecher, Michael, miner, Johnstown.
Elder, Ed. foreman, Johnstown.
Eckenrode, Henry J., miller, Carroll township.
Frick George miller, Johnstown.
Fye, Henry, farmer, Adam township.
Good, Millard, laborer, Ebensburg.
Grumbling, Josiah, farmer, Adams township.
Haag, J. J., merchant, Carrolltown.
Hall, Daniel, miner, Portage township.
Hauery, B. F., carpenter, Dale.
Hebart, Bart., farmer, Clearfield township.
Hitel, F. A., artiller, Chest Springs.
Jones, Daniel H., farmer, Croyle township.
Kinkead, D. H., clerk, Johnstown.
Kilgore, David A., engineer, Johnstown.
Leslie, Alex. farmer, Carroll township.
Lamar, John W., farmer, Susquehanna township.
Martin, W. H., laborer Dale.
Melon, James, farmer, Carroll township.
Mason, A. S., laborer, Conemaugh.
Mildren, Harry, machinest, Johnstown.
Myers, D. C., agent, Ashville.
Myers, Wm., millhand, Johnstown.
McNeese Rush, farmer, Clearfield township.
Nagle, Augustine, laborer, Susquehanna township.
Owens, Edward, farmer, Cambria township.
Pringle, Philip, miner, Summerhill.
Pearman, Frank, brakeman, Conemaugh.
Smith, Henry, teamster, Dale.
Smith, Adam, miner, Washington township No. 1.
Sible, L. A., druggist, Johnstown.
Varner, George, farmer, Jackson township.
Yoder, Daniel S., farmer, Richland township.
Zimmerman, W. H. merchant, Johnstown.

TRAVERSE JURORS SPECIAL TERM, SECOND WEEK.

Adams, J. H., laborer, Morrellville.
Adelsperger, Matthew, mason, Washington township No. 2.
Baldwin, Robert, blacksmith, Johnstown.
Byrne, William, laborer, Ebensburg.
Boyd, William, roll turner, Johnstown.
Burke, Daniel, C., laborer, Gallitzin.
Caddy, Charles, miner, Johnstown
Daw on, W. L., miller, Gallitzin, township.
Dorer, Orsula, farmer, Upper Yoder township.
Davis, Timothy R., laborer, Conemaugh township.
Eckenrode, Andrew, merchant, Carrolltown.
Fritz, Daniel, farmer, Susquehanna township.
Geerve, N. S., merchant, South Fork.
Gray J. B., laborer, Johnstown.
Gore, Thomas, gentleman, Johnstown.
Gater, H. A., farmer, White township.
George, Adam, miner, Washington township No. 1.
Gerber, E. C., painter, Johnstown.
Mahan, William, butcher, Morrellville.
Hart, William, molder, Chest Springs.
Heslop, William, painter, Johnstown.
Hill, Stewart, A., clerk, Johnstown,
Insecho, Jacob, laborer Morrellville.
Taylor Peter, J., laborer, Gallitzin.
Klug, George, merchant, Johnstown.
Lordich, John teamster, Johnstown.
Lenhart, Samuel, saddler, Johnstown.
Len art, James, oil merchant, Johnstown.
McMullen, John, hotel keeper Reade township.
McKee, Charles, millhand, Johnstown.
Metzgar, J. H., policeman, Johnstown.
Nedemyer, John, farmer, Chest township.
Pritch, Philip, farmer, Washington township No. 2.
Pringle, George, D., carpenter, Wilmore.
Piper, John, F., miner, Gallitzin.
Pringle, C. A., hotel keeper, South Foak.
Roger, Julius, clerk, Carrolltown.
Reese, David, T., farmer, Cambria township.
Roberts, C. T., merchant, Ebensburg.
Shoenhardt, John, hotel keeper, Johnstown.
Shaffer, W. H. F., laborer, Conemaugh township.
Smith, Joseph, laborer, Summerhill township.
Trent, Hudson, farmer, Barr township.
Varner, Harry, A., millhand, Johnstown.
Wilt, Joseph, teamster, Johnstown.
Whited, James W., farmer, Susquehanna township
Werry, John T., miner, Johnstown.
Wehn, Louis merchant, Johnstown.
Weldin, Fred., teamster, Lilly.
Wissel, Valentine, butcher, Johnstown.

Miscellaneous Notices.

THE Ebensburg Building & Loan Association will offer for sale at the council chamber, Ebensburg, on the fourth Monday in March, $1,000.00. THOS. DAVIS,
LESTER LARIMER, Secretary. President.

FOR SALE.
One pair heavy draught horses, well mated, 8 and 9 years old. Will sell cheap.
J. W. SHARBAUGH,
Mch.17 3t. Carrolltown.

FOR RENT.
A farm of 50 acres, with House, Barn and necessary outbuildings, adjoining Loretto borough, will be rented for a term of years. Address W. W. McATEER, Loretto, Pa., or MRS. LEAVY, Houtzdale, Pa.
March 3, 1893 3t.

Good Place for an Investment.

The undersigned offers for sale about 15 acres of ground at the "Y," near where the bridge crosses the railroad. The ground will be sold as a whole or by lot. The property is an excellent place for building on. Call on or address
D. S. SLATTERY, Cresson.

IF you are wanting Books, Stationary, Hooks, Dolls, Games, Toys, Novelties, School Supplies, Rubber Boots or Shoes, etc., etc., you can have your wants supplied by a visit to C. T. Hughes' store, Ebensburg. Being an old established one, it is abreast of the times and always well filled with goods of all kinds. An exchange library has been started at this store, where for 5 and 10 cents you can rent most any book you want to read. Any book or anything else not in stock procured for you at once. Everything sold at lowest prices. Give us a call and see for yourself. You never saw such a large and elegant stock in Ebensburg.

Drunkenness or the Liquor Habit Positively Cured by Administering Dr. Haines' Golden Specific.

It is manufactured as a powder, which can be given in a glass of beer, a cup of coffee or tea, or in food, without the knowledge of the patient. It is absolutely harmless, and will effect a permanent and speedy cure, whether the patient is a moderate drinker or alcoholic wreck. It has been given in thousands of cases and in every instance a perfect cure has followed. It never fails. The system once impregnated with the Specific, it becomes an utter impossibility for the liquor appetite to exist. Cures guaranteed. 48 page book of particulars free. Address GOLDEN SPECIFIC CO., 185 Race St., Cincinnati O.
aug19,1y.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.
Notice is hereby given that having been appointed Auditor by the Orphans' Court to distribute the fund in the hands of F. J. Parrish and Chas. Quinn, executors of Mary T. McCloskey, deceased, as showed by their first and final account, I will sit at the Attorney's Room in the Court House, Ebensburg Pa., on FRIDAY, APRIL 7, 1893, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at which time and place all parties interested may attend, otherwise be forever debarred from coming in on said fund.
H. H. MYERS,
March 24, 1893. Auditor.

BALTZELLS'

WE are especially pleased with our pattern goods, for we know that the most exquisite gowns can be evolved from them, especially when we consider that there are the most beautiful gimps and galoons that match perfectly and elegant laces in all the latest designs. The chief charm of pattern goods is the fact that no two are alike. Where the figures are the same the colorings are entirely different. There are three patterns in changeable diagonals, tan, blue and mixed light shades, all different but all handsome. Nearly all are in a variety of diagonals. There are two patterns in Russian green and mode shades that are very beautiful. There are three patterns in changeable silk and wool in shades of red and green that are perfectly magnificent. One pattern in diagonal, silks and wool in exquisite shades of steel and mode is a beauty and three patterns in a Persian weave in different shades that are exceedingly beautiful. Then there are two patterns in melon-shaped figures in shades of tan and blue and tan and mode that are extremely lovely and are pattern in silk diagonal in palest shades of pinks and blue that might take the lead for dainty attractions. Closely following it is a pattern in diagonal changeable blue and gold new shades that show off ch rmingly, and three patterns in fancy Whik Cords in changeable shades with fancy Russian green borders that will make up stylishly to a degree.

BALTZELLS',
Altoona.

B. & B.

We are showing so many

New Ideas
—IN—
Spring Dress Woolens

So stylish and of such unusual price-values, as to at once win your approval.

NEW IRIDESCENT WIDE WALE DIAGONALS.
Entirely new effects, 36 inches wide,
35 CENTS,
Usual price, 50 cents.

IRIDESCENT TWILLS,
Spring Colorings,
35 Cents,
Also a 50c. Value.

Very elegant line of
AUSTRALIAN WOOL SUITINGS,
in neat checks and stripes, new Spring colorings, 58 inches wide,
90 CENTS,
So much below regular price as to be an object to you as buyer.
New 50-inch Tweeds,..... 90c.
New 54-inch Tweeds,.....$1.20
If your doing any of your Summer Sewing now, you'll be in this special sale of
DRESS GINGHAMS AND ALL-WOOL CHALLIES.
And the line of samples which our MAIL ORDER DEPARTMENT will submit, if you so desire, will enable you to make your selections almost as well as if here at the counter, and you'll benefit by our
SHORT PROFIT PRICES.
Have you tried it?

BOGGS & BUHL,
115, 117, 119 & 121 Federal St.,
ALLEGHENY, PA.

NOTICE
—OF—
APPEALS!

THE Commissioners of Cambria county will be at their office in Ebensburg, on the following days to hear appeals from all persons to whom real estate has been assessed, acquired by them since the last triennial assessment. Also from persons having money at interest and taxable for state revenue purposes, for the year A. D. 1893:

MONDAY, MARCH 27TH.
Allegheny, Clearfield, Jean, Reade, White and Gallitzin townships, and the boroughs of Gallitzin, Tunnelhill, Ashville, Chest Springs and Loretto.

TUESDAY, MARCH 28TH.
Carroll, Susquehanna, Elder, Chest, Barr, Blacklick and Jackson townships, and the boroughs of Hastings and Carrolltown.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 29TH.
Washington, Portage, Munster, Summerhill, and Croyle townships, and the boroughs of Lilly, Portage, Wilmore and Summerhill.

THURSDAY, MARCH 30TH.
Adams Richland, Conemaugh, Stonycreek, Upper Yoder and Lower Yoder townships, and the boroughs of Dale, Westmont and South Fork.

FRIDAY, MARCH 31ST
East Taylor and West Taylor townships First Second and Third wards of Morrellville borough, and the boroughs of Coopersdale, East Conemaugh and Franklin.

MONDAY, APRIL 2ND.
First, Second, Third and Fourth wards of the city of Johnstown.

TUESDAY, APRIL 3RD.
Fifth, Sixth, Seventh and Eighth wards of the city of Johnstown.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 4TH.
Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh, Twelfth and Thirteenth wards of the city of Johnstown.

THURSDAY, APRIL 5TH.
Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Sixteenth and Seventeenth wards of the city of Johnstown.

FRIDAY, APRIL 6TH.
East and West ward of the borough of Ebensburg and Cambria township.

Also on the above days applications of persons desiring corrections in the military enrollments will be heard.

N. B.—No abatements will be made on valuations of real estate or money at interest after the above dates.

JOHN KIRBY,
Attest: P. E. DILLON,
GEO. C. K. ZAHM, J. G. LLOYD,
Clerk. Commissioners.
Ebensburg, March 10 3t.

IN the matter of the first and final account of Adam Greff, executor of the last will and testament of Sebastian Greff, late of Barr township, deceased.

Having been appointed auditor to report a distribution of the funds in the hands of said accountant, notice is hereby given that I will sit at my office in the borough of Ebensburg on TUESDAY, THE 4TH DAY OF APRIL, 1893 at 10 o'clock, A. M., to attend to the duties of said appointment, at which time and place all persons interested must attend or be forever debarred from coming in on said fund.
D. E. DUFFON,
Ebensburg, March 15, 1893.3t. Auditor.

WE ARE

=LEADERS!=

IN FANCY AND STAPLE GROCERIES.

THIS WEEK YOU CAN HAVE

Good flour at $1.19 per sack; best corn and oats chop at $1.19; good coffee, 22c.; currants, 7 pounds for 25c.; good laundry soap, 10 pieces for 25c.; sugar, 21 pounds for $1.00.

A Big Fall in Dry Goods.

Best calicoes at 6 and 7 cents; muslin, bleached and unbleached, 4½ and 7 cents; Ginghams, 5 and 6 cents; cloth, in gray, brown and green, 30 to 35 cents; Cashmere in all colors, 30 to 35 cents; red flannel, 20 cents; good toweling 4½ cents.
☞ The above stock has been reduced 25 per cent.

Our Stock of Ladies' Coats
Sold Almost For Nothing.

Coats.....former price $6.00, now $3.00
Coats.....former price 5.00, now 2.00
Coats.....former price 9.50, now 5.98

FUR - TRIMMED - COATS,
Reduced from $12 to $7.50.
Misses' Coats in Plain and Box-Pleated, light and dark colors, in all sizes, can be bought from
$3.50 TO $6.00
Gents' Neckwear at 19c., regular 50c. goods.
☞ For next two weeks we will sell TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY PAIRS PANTS—Worsted, Cheviots, All-Wool Cassimeres, at one price,
$2.97
A PAIR—NO MATTER WHAT COLOR YOU WANT WE HAVE.

Also, do not forget that we are now offering our entire stock of Children's, Boys' and Men's Overcoats at half price.

Good All-Wool Black and Brown
BEAVER -:- COATS!
$7.00; FORMER PRICE, $14.00.

Boys' Blue and Black Chinchilla Coats,
$4.00,
Former price, $8.00.
Children's Cape Coats in big Plaids or Stripes, $1.75; former price, $3.50.
☞ These goods must go and there is a good chance for buyers.

Men's Heavy-Weight Gray or Red
UNDERWEAR,
95c. per suit, former price, $1.50.

LADIES'
Fine Dress Shoes
at $1.25 to $2.00.

MEN'S
CALF SHOES,
In Congress or Lace, $1.75 to $2.25.
Misses' Dongola and Grain Spring Heel Shoes, $1.15. Child's Dongola and Grain Heel and Spring Heel at 75c.
Men's Fine Dress Shoes in Congress or Lace for $1.25.

500 PAIRS
MEN'S - BROGANS,
Solid Leather, Oak Top, Sole with Buckle, 95c. a pair, former price $1.35, the biggest offer ever made in Cambria county.
☞ Our Stock of FURNITURE, CARPETS, HATS, CAPS, TRUNKS and VALISES is now ready for inspection.
☞ Come spend an hour with us.

ORTH & CO.,
LEADERS OF LOW PRICES,
GALLITZIN, PENNA.

THE BEST PLACE IN ALTOONA
TO BUY CLOTHING IS AT
JOHN McCONNELL'S,
1300 ELEVENTH AVENUE.
Where you will find a complete line of Men's, Boys' and Children's Suitings in all styles and qualities.

OVERCOATS!
for Men and Boys, for Style and Finish can not be beat for the price
Furnishing Goods, Hats and caps,
TRUNKS AND SATCHELS
in endless varieties. You are invited to call and see us when in the city and we will do you good.
JOHN McCONNELL,
ALTOONA, PENNA.

A CAR LOAD OF
PATENT WALL PLASTER
AND A CAR LOAD OF
GOOD - HARD - BRICK
JUST RECEIVED AT
EBENSBURG FOUNDRY.

Mch17,2m

Orphans' Court Sale
—OF VALUABLE—
REAL ESTATE!

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Cambria county, Pennsylvania, to me directed, I will expose to public sale on the premises on

SATURDAY, APRIL 8TH, 1893,
AT 2 O'CLOCK, P. M.,

All that certain piece or parcel of land situate in the township of Washington, in the county of Cambria and State of Pennsylvania, bounded by lands of heirs of T. McTamany, dec'd, Clara Bungardner, E. J. Hughes, Mary F. Williams, Peter Kearns, William Allen, Francis Behe and William Behe, containing

37 ACRES,

more or less, and having thereon erected a one and

A QUEER NATURAL LAW

Atavism or the Term by Which It Is Designated.

To Its Workings Are Ascribed the Singular Depravity of Some Children — Strange Freaks of Heredity.

Among the many mysterious forms and traits in human life and character, there is nothing more wonderful than those which come from, or are developed in what is known as heredity or atavism. Heredity is an old term, the meaning of which is generally understood. It is a word somewhat broad in its sense and application.

Atavism, says the Detroit Free Press, is a newer term, and one with a narrower significance than that conveyed by heredity, although it may be considered as one form of heredity. The technical expression is sometimes written also "avitism," from the Latin avitus (pertaining to an ancestor or ancestral). The term usually applies to some strongly developed peculiarity or trait in character simply; to a mere mental or moral force or weakness which manifests itself at irregular intervals in particular families. It appears to be governed by no general laws as have been observed in the effects of heredity in the physical system. But it may apply to infirmities or diseases showing themselves in the blood after lapses of generations in families.

Kleptomania is often a form of atavism. The innate disposition to filch, to steal slyly and adroitly, is sometimes irresistible and ineradicable in certain people. It is a taint in their nature something like the instinct of an animal of the lower orders, a force difficult to control where nature is allowed free course. The following is an illustration of atavism:

Some years ago a youth of intelligence in one of the very best families of a principal city, a youth, who from the force of necessity had never known occasion to steal in order to supply his wants, was accidentally detected in the act of rifling the wardrobe of a friend whose guest the young man was at the time. Evidences subsequently revealed disclosed the fact that the same youth had been for years engaged in the commission of similar crimes. His petty pilferings had amounted in the aggregate to hundreds of dollars, many of the things stolen being articles for which the fellow had no earthly use. Investigations into his history betrayed the fact that one of the young man's ancestors four generations back was a noted thief, the bad blood manifesting itself in this one instance (and in but one instance only, so far as the record could be known) after the lapse of a century years. This is not only a striking illustration of atavism, but the fact also proves the truth of the old society aphorism that "it takes more than two generations to make a gentleman."

A very interesting case of atavism has been recently discovered in one of our large cities. A minister of great ... and retirement in character ... has a bright, promising son, who, in defiance of all education, in defiance of his precept and example, has become a confirmed habitue of livery stables and sporting circles. He is a patron of the race track particularly. He has no moral weakness except in the penchant to bet on fast horses.

Where did this young man first receive the touch or force that led to such a career? Every element in his training has been in efforts to take him in a contrary direction from that of his present habits. Recently the discovery was made that the great-grandfather of the boy was a breeder of fine running horses, and that one of the passions of his life was in betting at the race course. This is an example of avatism in the fourth generation.

Early in this century an immoral woman came to New York from Europe. She raised a large family of children, nearly every one of whom landed in a prison in early life. The criminal records of the country show that three hundred of the progeny of that woman have been notorious felons and inmates of penitentiaries and other prisons in various parts of the country. The facts doubtless illustrate the laws of both heredity and atavism in their fullest degrees.

FAMOUS HOUNDS KILLED.

One Hundred Thoroughbred Dogs Killed Because of Lack of Food.

One hundred of the finest-bred hounds in this country were killed recently at the Stokes & Whitehouse ranch on the Laramie plains because there was nothing for them to eat, and the man who was in charge of them thought it more merciful to shoot them than to let them starve to death. He did not dare to turn them loose to range the country in their hungry condition.

A few years ago the ranch was the finest in the state. It was a regular old-country establishment, and the hounds were the finest that could be imported. The owners sank five hundred thousand dollars in breeding thoroughbred horses, and one day Whitehouse accidentally killed Stokes while they were hunting.

The ranch was then practically abandoned. It took a horse or a steer each day to feed the hounds, and there being no more such animals left on the ranch the keeper killed all. The ranch is now entirely deserted by man and beast.

WANDERING WAITER S.

They Earn Two or Three Salaries a Day at Different Restaurants.

Many of the waiters in the first-class restaurants of New York have short hours, and are therefore able to work in several places. For instance, says the New York Sun, an ambitious waiter, who is employed only for breakfasts and luncheons in one restaurant, can easily enough serve the dinner in another. The waiters in some restaurants, where the dinners are served early, are even able to work in others where the dinner is kept going until a late hour.

An experience of a well-known playwright recently suggests some ludicrous possibilities. He has been in the habit of dining at Delmonico's, and was always served by the same waiter. A few weeks ago he decided to try some of the odd restaurants in the French quarter. One night he went to a cheap table d'hote at an unusually late hour. To his great surprise he found the Delmonico waiter serving meals at this place also. The waiter was equally astonished.

Saved by Their Good Grip.

A thrilling incident occurred near St. Clair, Pa., the other morning involving the lives of two men. When the morning train from Shenandoah was approaching the ninety-feet high trestle of the Pennsylvania railroad, a mile above that place, at a high rate of speed the engineer was horrified at discovering two men ahead in the center of the structure. It was too late to stop the train, and as there is but a single track and no sidewalk the engineer, after reversing his engine, closed his eyes to shut out the sight of two human beings hurled into space. The train reached the west side of the trestle before it stopped, when the two men, supposed to have been thrown into the ravine below, were seen walking along the trestling. They escaped death by hanging from the spans which the trains passed over.

"Ailing women, hear my story!"

"I was about dead with womb trouble when I began to take *Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.*

"I did not know what rest was for months. I was so dizzy and faint at times I thought I was dying. Oh! how my back did ache! and I was so cross and irritable!

"I am to-day a living witness of the wonderful and almost miraculous effects of Mrs. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. Relief came with it at once. My appetite came back. I slept at night. I am now as well as I ever was.

"If you wish for health, have faith in Mrs. Pinkham's treatment and medicine." — MRS. JENNIE ARTHUR, Taylor, Texas.

From the uterus and womb spring nearly all of the troubles of women.

Thousands of women write us to use their names in telling others how they have been cured by the Compound.

All druggists sell it, or sent by mail, in form of Pills or Lozenges, on receipt of $1. Correspondence freely answered. Address in confidence, LYDIA E. PINKHAM MEDICAL CO., LYNN, MASS. Liver Pills, 25c.

From Pole to Pole

AYER'S SARSAPARILLA has demonstrated its power of cure for all diseases of the blood.

The Harpooner's Story.

New Bedford, June 1, 1883.

DR. J. C. AYER & CO.—Twenty years ago I was a harpooner in the North Pacific, when five others of the crew and myself were laid up with scurvy. Our bodies were bloated, gums swollen and bleeding, teeth loose, purple blotches all over us, and our breath seemed rotten. Take it by and large we were pretty badly off. All our lime-juice was accidentally destroyed, but the captain had a couple dozen bottles of AYER'S SARSAPARILLA and gave us that. We recovered on it quicker than I have ever seen men brought about by any other treatment for scurvy, and I've seen a good deal of it. Seeing no mention in your Almanac of your Sarsaparilla being good for scurvy, I thought you ought to know of this, and so send you the facts.

Respectfully yours, RALPH Y. WINGATE.

The Trooper's Experience.

Masters, Bastuland (S. Africa,) March 12, 1885.

DR. J. C. AYER & CO.—Gentlemen: I have much pleasure to testify to the great value of your Sarsaparilla. We have been stationed here for over two years, during which time we had to live in tents. Being under canvas for such a time brought on what is called in this country "veldt-sores." I had those sores for some time. I was advised to take your Sarsaparilla, two bottles of which made my sores disappear rapidly, and I am now quite well.

Yours truly, T. K. ROBERTS, *Trooper, Cape Mounted Riflemen.*

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

Is the only thoroughly effective blood-purifier, the only medicine that eradicates the poisons of Scrofula, Mercury, and Contagious Diseases from the system.

PREPARED BY
Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.
Sold by all Druggists: Price $1; Six bottles for $5.

Stop that
BRONIC COUGH NOW!

SCOTT'S
EMULSION

Pure Cod Liver Oil and
HYPOPHOSPHITES
of Lime and Soda.

It is almost as palatable as milk. Far better than other Emulsions. A wonderful flesh producer.

Scott's Emulsion

are all poor imitations. *Get the genuine.*

HALL'S HAIR RENEWER.

Vegetable Sicilian

The great popularity of this preparation, after its test of many years, should be an assurance, even to the most skeptical, that it is really meritorious. Those who have used HALL'S HAIR RENEWER know that it does all that is claimed.

It causes new growth of hair on bald heads—proved the hair follicles are not dead, which is seldom the case; restores natural color to gray or faded hair; preserves the scalp healthful and clear of dandruff; prevents the hair falling off or changing color; keeps it soft, pliant, lustrous, and causes it to grow long and thick.

HALL'S HAIR RENEWER produces its effects by the healthful influence of its vegetable ingredients, which invigorate and rejuvenate. It is not a dye, and is a delightful article for toilet use. Containing no alcohol, it does not evaporate quickly and dry up the natural oil, leaving the hair harsh and brittle, as do other preparations.

Buckingham's Dye
FOR THE
WHISKERS

Colors them brown or black, as desired, and is the best dye, because it is harmless; produces a permanent natural color; and, being a single preparation, is more convenient of application than any other.

PREPARED BY
R. P. HALL & CO., Nashua, N. H.
Sold by all Dealers in Medicines.

FOR ARTISTIC

JOB PRINTING

TRY THE FREEMAN.

Nothing On Earth Will

MAKE HENS LAY.

LIKE

Sheridan's Condition Powder!

KEEPS YOUR CHICKENS
Strong and Healthy; Prevents all Disease.
Good for Moulting Hens.

It is absolutely pure. Highly concentrated. In quantity costs tenths of a cent a day. No other one-fourth as strong. Strictly a medicine. "One large can saved me $30, and six more to prevent Roup," says one customer. **If you can't get it send to us. Ask first.** Sample for 2 cts. in stamps, five packs $1. Large 2 1-4 tb. can, by mail, $1.20. Six large cans, $5 express prepaid. Sample copy of **The Best Poultry Paper** sent free. Farm-Poultry one year (price 50c.) and large can $1.50. L. S. JOHNSON & CO., 22 Custom House St., Boston, Mass.

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Fifes, Piccolos, Clarionets, Cymbals and all Instruments per catalog to Brass Bands and Drum Corps.
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JOHN F. STRATTON & SON, 42 & 45 Walker Street, New York

NOTIONS ABOUT KISSING.

A Practice Unknown to Many Tribes in the Far North and South.

The word "kiss" is Anglo-Saxon and may, indeed, be taken as an instance of how pleasant Anglo-Saxon can be. The philologist assures us that it is allied to the Gothic "kustus," a proof, or test, and to the Latin "gustus," a taste, which suggests the old saying that "the proof of the pudding is in the preein' o't." That same Gothic kustus comes from the verb kinsan, to choose, from which the Boston Globe would imagine that among the Goths kissing went by favor. According to Prof. Skeat, writing with all the austerity and scholarship of an expert, a kiss is "a gust, a taste, a something choice." Rowena, the beautiful daughter of Saxon Hengist, is credited with having introduced kissing into England, but it seems as if that had the natives been so utterly unenlightened, the Romans could scarcely have failed to anticipate her. The Romans had really a delightful word for a kiss—osculum, which came from os, the mouth, and meant a little mouth, a sweet mouth, "give me a sweet little mouth" would be the phrase used when a good little Roman boy asked his mother for a kiss. Our English word occurs pretty nearly in its present form in Anglo-Saxon, Dutch, Icelandic, Danish, Swedish and German. And this is worthy of note, because, natural as kissing may seem to be, it is a practice unknown to the Australians, to the Maoris of New Zealand, the Papuans of New Guinea, the people of Tahbati, the negroes of Central and South Africa, the Botocudos of Brazil, the savages of Terra del Fuego, Laplanders and the Esquimaux. Most of these benighted mortals have got beyond the low stage of rubbing noses together. Kissing points to an ancient discredited belief in a veritable union of spirits—a belief common to all the Aryan people that the breath of a man was his soul, his spirit. "Spirit" is "breath" and "ghost" is a "gust"—which possibly accounts for the cold air that is said to accompany apparitions.

NATURE OPPOSED TO EXTREMES

Growing Danger of Too Much Athleticism in American Colleges.

There is a disposition among Americans to go to excess in everything they undertake. A generation ago athletic sports were almost unknown and the wise man predicted the extinction of the American. Now we have swung to the other extreme, and athletic sports are all the rage, especially among college students. It seems to the Altoona (Pa.) Tribune that many students are now devoting more attention to the development of muscle than to the accumulation of knowledge. The situation is a perplexing one to the authorities of the colleges, and they are now endeavoring to discover a method whereby students can be persuaded to take exercise moderately. There is need for action of this sort. Too much athleticism is even more dangerous than too little. There is danger in overtraining of the body. All the noted athletes have either died young or broken down before they reached middle life. Nature does not take kindly to either extreme, physical or intellectual development, and those who press her too far must pay the penalty. We may well rejoice that the day has vanished when a pale face, dull eyes and a weak chest were the signs of knowledge, but we will do well to guard against the other extreme which regards physical culture as the most important thing in life. The young people who attend our institutions of learning should be encouraged to take plenty of physical exercise; their inclination toward outdoor games should not be frowned upon, but they should be held to moderation and to such a wise division of their time as will enable them to devote proper attention to their studies.

THE MARRIED FLIRT.

Society Has the Power to Check Her Dangerous Social Success.

The relegation of the married flirt to her proper sphere and duties is beyond the power of any single individual. Society could make the necessary protest, but it does not, for, according to the North American Review, if society is anything, it is domineering. It looks well to it, that the outside, the general public appearance of its members, be respectable with faults not found out. It does not trouble itself. A clergyman must be definitely made before it feels any necessity to take cognizance of it; and society knows well that these married sirens draw like magnets. Besides, each entertainer declares: "I am not my sister's keeper, nor am I her inquisitor or confessor. If her husband tolerates the pretty woman's vagaries what right have I, what right has any one, to say a word about her?" But it is a fact, that if society frowned on wives who arrogate to themselves the privilege both of young girls and wives, the custom would become stale and offensive. If it would cease to recognize young married women who are on the terms with their husbands described by Millament in "The Way of the World"—"as strange as if they had been married a long time, and as well bred as if they had never been married at all," young married women would behave themselves better. It is generally thought that Mr. Congreve wrote his plays for a very dissolute age; in reality, they seem to have been written for a decorous, rather straight-laced generation, if we compare it with our own.

MONEY NOTES.

A THRIFTY farmer in Brunswick, Me., paid his tailor for a suit of clothes with 3,000 coppers. They weighed 21 pounds, and he had been saving them for years.

A CONFECTIONER, being curious as to the weight of 500 pennies, placed them in a paper bag on a confectioner's scales and found that they weighed 8 pounds 5½ ounces.

According to the records of the United States mint, 19,570 silver dollars were coined in the year 1804. Of this number but eight are now known, and they are valued at from $500 to $2,000 each.

During the G. A. R. encampment at Washington 100,000 new 10-cent pieces, 40,000 quarters and 20,000 half-dollar pieces were carried away from the treasury exchange by visitors for souvenirs.

WELL TO REMEMBER.

Good people never love bad company.

The memory of a blessing is itself a blessing.

A MAN with a prejudice is a man with a chain.

A TRUTH can never be put in the grave and kept there.

The trust of the heart is always the trust of love.

Look a difficulty squarely in the face and it will run.

LIFE has no joy that is not based on some kind of a hope.

A SELF-MADE man generally manages to spoil his job somewhere.—Ram's Horn.

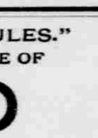
—James Russell Lowell was walking along Irving street in Cambridge one day when he saw the son of Prof. Josiah Royce—a child not over ten years old now—handling a piece of hose and a stream of water rather recklessly. Fearing a disaster, he began a remonstrance as he approached. The boy listened carefully until Mr. Lowell was done. Then he turned the hose on the venerable poet, who took to undignified flight.

"WHERE DIRT GATHERS, WASTE RULES."
GREAT SAVING RESULTS FROM THE USE OF

SAPOLIO

ELKHART CARRIAGE AND HARNESS MFG. CO.

No. 41. Wagon, $43.



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WHOLESALE PRICES
Spring Wagons, $35 to $50. Guaranteed same as sold for $50 to $75. Top Buggies, $70 to $100. Phaetons, $75 to $100. Wagonettes, $125. Platform Delivery Wagons and Road Carts, $55. Riding Saddles and Bridles, $10. Send for price list, free. Address

OUR HARNESS
are all No. 1 Oak-tanned Leather. Single Sets, $10 to $20. Double Buggy, $18. Riding Saddles and Bridles, $10. Send for price list, free. Address

W. H. PRATT, Sec'y, ELKHART, IND.

IT IS A DUTY you owe yourself and family to get the best value for your money. Economize in your footwear by purchasing W. L. Douglas Shoes, which represent the best value for prices asked, as thousands will testify.

TAKE NO SUBSTITUTE.

W. L. DOUGLAS $3 SHOE FOR GENTLEMEN,
THE BEST SHOE IN THE WORLD FOR THE MONEY.

A genuine sewed shoe, *that will not rip*, fine calf, seamless inside, flexible, more comfortable, stylish and durable than any other shoe ever sold at the price. Equals custom made shoes costing from $4 to $6.

$4 and **$5** Hand-sewed, fine calf shoes. The most stylish, easy and durable shoes ever sold at the price. They equal fine imported shoes costing from $6 to $7.

$3.50 Police Shoe, worn by farmers and all others who want a good heavy calf, three soled, extension edge shoe, easy to walk in, and will keep the feet dry and warm.

$2.25 and **$2.00** Workingmen's Shoes will give more wear for the money than any other make. They are made for service. The increasing sales show that workingmen have found it out.

Boys' $2.50 and **Youths' $1.75 School** Shoes are worn by the boys everywhere. The most serviceable shoes in the market.

Ladies' $3.50 Hand-sewed, **$2.50.** $2.00 and $1.75 Shoes for Misses are made of the best Dongola or fine Calf, as desired. They are very stylish, comfortable and durable. The $2.50 shoe equals cust. made shoes selling from $3.00 to $5.00. Ladies who wish to economize in their footwear are finding this out.

Caution. "W. L. Douglas" name and the price is stamped on the bottom of each shoe; look for it when you buy. Beware of dealers attempting to substitute other makes for them. Such substitutions are fraudulent and subject to prosecution by law for obtaining money under false pretenses. Address W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass. Sold by

C. T. ROBERTS,
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Best : Uniformly : Satisfactory : Oils

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CASSIDAY'S
Shaving Parlor,
EBENSBURG.

THIS well-known Shaving Parlor is located on Centre street, near the County Jail, has recently been handsomely refurnished, papered, and fitted with every modern convenience, and is one of the prettiest, neatest, and best shops in Northern Cambria. It is in charge of competent workmen who will give every attention to customers. Your patronage solicited.

ROBERT CASSIDAY.

MEN BE MANLY

We send the marvelous French Remedy CALTHOS free, and a legal guarantee that CALTHOS will STOP Discharges & Emissions, CURE Spermatorrhœa, Varicocele and RESTORE Lost Vigor.

Use it and pay if satisfied.

Address, VON MOHL CO., Sole American Agents, Cincinnati, Ohio.

IT IS A FOOL

never wants to learn, but the

WISE MAN

reads that

OLD HONESTY
CHEWING TOBACCO

is the best that is made, and at ONCE tries it, and saves money and secures more satisfaction than ever before. AVOID imitations. Insist on having the genuine. If your dealer hasn't it ask him to get it for you.

JNO. PINZER & BROS., Louisville, Ky.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

CURE

Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their great remarkable success has been shown in curing

SICK

Headache, yet Carter's Little Liver Pills are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cured

HEAD

Ache they would be almost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint; but fortunately their goodness does not end here, and those who once try them will find these little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick head

ACHE

is the bane of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while others do not.

Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not gripe or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. In vials at 25 cents; five for $1. Sold by druggists everywhere, or sent by mail.

CARTER MEDICINE CO., New York.
SMALL PILL. SMALL DOSE. SMALL PRICE

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YOUR DRUGGIST WILL SUPPLY YOU.

PATENT STEEL PICKET FENCE
HANDSOME, INDESTRUCTIBLE.
Cheaper than Wood.

The above cut shows Picket Fence with gate. (This is not a drawing.) can be used on Iron or Wood Posts. When writing for prices give Quantity, Number of Gates, Double and Single, Wanted. We also Manufacture Rowry Iron Fencing, Crestings, Stable Fittings, Fire Shutters and FINE ESCAPES, Cellar Doors, and Railings, Brass and Iron Signs, WIRE DOOR AND WINDOW SCREENS, and all kinds of WIRE WORK.

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LARGEST OF KNOWN WAVES.

Caused by Earthquakes at Sea and Sometimes Rising Sixty Feet in Height.

While we usually think of earthquakes as taking place on land, they do occur with equal devastation in the ocean. That point in the earth at which the explosion or breaking takes place is called the earthquake focus, and from it what are known as earthquake waves pass to the surface, says St. Nicholas. Take a basin full of water and dip a glass tube into it. Blow through the tube and you will see bubbles rising to the surface and circular waves passing out. The disturbance at the bottom of the basin corresponds with the explosion or snapping of the crust at the earthquake focus, with the difference that instead of water waves the latter produces earth waves, passing through the ground. When the city of Lisbon, Portugal, was destroyed, the earthquake took place in the bottom of the sea, fifty miles west of the city. Yet it so agitated the water that a wave sixty feet high dashed over Lisbon, destroying it and its inhabitants in the space of six minutes. Another earthquake, occurring just off the coast of Peru, made such a gigantic wave that a large vessel was thrown several miles inland. These are called earthquake waves. They are the largest known waves and are caused by the heaving and rocking of the bed of the sea. In deep water such waves are not very high, but their motion extends far down into the ocean. When they reach shallower water, however, they heap up like a gigantic wall and, with a force more terrible than fire or sword, they sweep on, bearing destruction with them. Huge ships are tossed like straws far inland or mingle their ruin with that of a harbor town.

THE WITCH TREE.

A Natural Curiosity That Is Found In Nevada.

A most remarkable tree which grows near Tuscarora, Nev., is described in the Popular Science News. The witch tree, as the superstitious Indians call it, grows to a height of six or seven feet, with a trunk whose base is three times the size of an ordinary man's wrist.

It has numberless branches and twigs, and resembles somewhat the barberry indigenous to certain regions in the eastern states.

The truly wonderful characteristic of the tree is its luminosity, which is so great that on the darkest night it can be plainly seen a mile away. A person standing near could read the finest print by its light. Its foliage is extremely rank, and its leaves resemble somewhat those of the aromatic bay-tree of California in shape, size and color.

The luminous property is due to a gummy substance, which can be transferred to the hand by rubbing, together with its phosphorescent light, while the light on the leaf disappears. The luminosity is thought to be due to a parasitic growth. The Indians will never approach it, even in daylight, with such superstitious awe do they regard its mysterious light.

INVENTIONS OF THE HOUR.

A MACHINE for imbedding wire netting in glass.

A TAILOR'S measuring square with a plumb bob attachment.

A PRINTING press operated by an electro-magnetic mechanism.

A PROCESS for making artificial mica sheets for electrical insulation.

A PNEUMATIC cushion to be placed on the ends of telephone receivers.

A PAPER knife that is especially adapted to cutting the wrappers on rolled papers.

A SCRAP for window-shutter blinds so that they may be arranged at any desired angle.

AN electric light hanger that is adjustable to any angle by means of a universal joint.

AN electric branding stamp, the type being kept red-hot by means of electrical resistance.

A DOOR lock so constructed that when the key is turned it switches on the lights in the room.

A MAT formed of sections, each section having a loop of rigid materials with rings of rope surrounding it, the sections being clamped together.

A GRAVITY motor for pumping purposes, the weight being lifted to the top of a derrick, whence, by a clockwork system, it operates a pump as it slowly descends.

AN automatic medicine stand for the homœopathically inclined, consisting of two cups, two spoons, and an index that automatically marks the next cup from which medicine is to be taken.

THE FLOWER GARDEN.

THE colder the room the less water the window plants require, unless it be the calla lily, which is always thirsty.

HARDWARE paper answers well for tying around roses and young trees for protection from cold, and is very easily applied.

TO RID your plants of green fly and red spider, make carbolic soapsuds, and dip into it a flat camel's hair brush. Sweep this over the flies who will adhere to it and may be removed by dipping again in the soapsuds.

TO RID your flower pots of worms dissolve half an ounce of corrosive sublimate in a quart of water; add a tablespoonful of this to a gallon of water, and water the plants not oftener than once a week, taking care not to pour it on the leaves. If there are any worms they will scramble to the top.

TO KEEP the window plants from freezing at night, put several thicknesses of newspaper between them and the window; or set them on the floor, putting the tallest in the center, and cover with the newspapers. Newspapers keep out the cold better than cloths do, and not being so heavy and being somewhat stiff, will not injure delicate plants.—Farm Journal.

HOMELY WRINKLES.

LOOK on the bright side.

IF the kitchen table has no casters buy a set and have them put in. It will save a deal of strength.

MASHED potatoes are much improved by being well beaten with a fork or wire spoon after they are mashed fine, and seasoned with salt and milk.

WOOLEN underwear has a sweeter, more delicate odor, if left rough dry and pulled into shape. It saves the shrinkage caused by ironing, as well.

DIP dishes in hot water and wipe, rather than set them in the oven to become fire cracked and brown, or on the stove shelf to grow dusty and soil the tablecloth.

HAVE a pair of crocheted bedroom shoes coming high up the ankle with which to patter around the room at night, or to slip on when getting up in the morning to start the fire.

The Right Piece.

A passenger stooped to pick up something from the floor. "Who has lost a louis?" he called out. At once half a dozen passengers began fumbling in all their pockets until one of them held out his hand and said that he had dropped the coin.

"Does it not bear the date 1850?" inquired the finder.

"Yes, certainly."

"Is one side not rather worn?"

"Just so."

"Here you are, then," said the wag, as he handed the other—a trouser button.—Chronique.

THE PATRIOT,

Foremost Democratic Morning Newspaper in Pennsylvania.

CLEVELAND : AND : STEVENSON on their way to the White House.

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Weekly, Tuesday evening of every week in the year $1 a year.

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Harrisburg will be an unusually important point the coming year. The session of the legislature, the election of a successor to Quay, a Republican legislature confronted by a Democratic administration, all tend to draw the public eye to the capital. THE PATRIOT will give most complete reports of all these interesting proceedings.

The past year has been the most successful in the history of THE PATRIOT. It wants the new year to be still better.

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